

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ROGERS' STERN INTERVIEW ON EUROMISSILES CITED

SS-20's Not Behind Decision

LD160557 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- It has now become known from an authoritative NATO source that all "the most dangerous developments in Europe have been based on a false assumption. The introduction of SS-20 missiles could not have been and was not the cause behind the nuclear missile decision taken by NATO in 1979," PRAVDA says today. "Rearmament" is not at all a response to the 'Soviet challenge.' Both the beginning of the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles and the break-off of the Geneva talks were caused by the Soviet Union's rejection of Reagan's 'zero' and 'intermediate' options. It is not at all the SS-20 missiles that are behind all that."

This was confirmed, according to the newspaper, by General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe. He gave it straight from the shoulder in an interview to the magazine STERN. According to him, the United States could always reach Soviet territory with planes but when the British Volcano [as received] bomber was scrapped and Soviet territory could only be reached by the U.S. F-111 plane, it was decided that a modernization programme was in order, not at all because of the appearance of SS-20 missiles."

"Bravo, general! Thank you for your frankness. You confirmed what the socialist countries had been saying all along and what millions of Europeans had suspected," the newspaper says.

The Governments of West Germany and Italy, according to PRAVDA "can now overcome the differences with the overwhelming majority of the population of their countries caused by their consent, out of 'Atlantic solidarity,' to the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. Now that it is obvious that no response was or is necessary to the SS-20's, Thatcher, Kohl and Craxi can at long last display solidarity with their peoples. Washington, too, has a possibility to shelve its 'zero' and 'intermediate' options. To sum it all up, it would be a good thing to convene as early as possible a NATO session, to repeal the 1979 decision because it was based on a false assumption and to ship the U.S. missiles already installed in Europe back across the ocean.

"Well, gentlemen, has not General Rogers offered you such an opportunity?" PRAVDA asks in conclusion.

Euromissiles for Modernization

LD152116 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Military observer Lev Semeyko commentary]

[Excerpts] Now that colossal quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world, everyone is aware that they can wipe out all life on this planet. It is clear to anyone in his right mind that the nuclear confrontation must be reduced from its present threatening level, and that ultimately nuclear weapons must be banned from the face of the earth. The U.S. Administration, however, has not gone beyond stating this while doing everything within its power to make sure that the nuclear stockpiles continue to grow. Its staple excuse for pressing ahead with the nuclear arms race is the so-called Soviet military threat. The U.S. Administration goes out of its way to prove that such a threat really exists, contrary to the actual state of affairs.

One way of doing this is to exaggerate the Soviet military potential out of all proportions. In a recent interview with the West German magazine STERN General Rogers, commander of the NATO forces in Europe, surprised the world when he claimed that the Warsaw Treaty Organisation had nine times as many nuclear warheads as NATO. The general was obviously aiming that incredible announcement at ordinary people who have a vague idea of the complicated statistics about nuclear weapons.

Apparently the general believes that to surprise is to win. The general's colleagues at the Joint Chiefs of Staff said in a report issued a mere half a year ago something entirely different. According to them there was a rough nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States at the time. Since then hardly anything could have changed in the balance of nuclear forces. Nevertheless, General Rogers has made this surprising statement.

There is one more significant aspect to Gen Rogers' announcement. He was apparently so carried away while trying to distort the actual nuclear balance and exaggerate the Soviet military potential, that he contradicted statements much advertised previously by NATO leaders. They always said that the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe is in response to the deployment of Soviet SS-20's. But Gen Rogers has let the cat out of the bag. In his STERN interview he said: We need modernization regardless of SS-20's. Thank you, Gen Rogers, you have confirmed what the Soviet Union has been saying all along. The Euromissiles are not a response to SS-20's. Let us hope that the time will come when NATO will acknowledge that it made a mistake -- to put it mildly -- when it claimed that the Soviet nuclear potential was superior to its own. It is not known, however, how soon such an acknowledgement is to be expected.

#### WESTERN INF DEPLOYMENT PLANS DETAILED

PM151420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant General M. Proskurin article: "Behind the Nuclear Missile Palisade; West Europe Is the Launchpad for U.S. First-Strike Weapons"]

[Text] The siting of U.S. first-strike weapons continues in West Europe: Pershing II ballistic missiles in the FRG and long-range GLCM'S in Britain and Italy. Both these weapons, possessing a range of no less than 2,500 km, are intended for striking targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies. A Pershing II with a 60-kiloton nuclear warhead is accurate to within 35-40 m. All the launchers are reusable. A GLCM equipped with a 200-kiloton nuclear warhead has a top speed of 850 km per hour, can fly as low as 30 m, and is accurate to within 60 m.

The peoples of the West European countries are being intensively indoctrinated with a view to weakening their antinuclear demonstrations. U.S.-NATO propaganda, patently losing its sense of proportion, is alleging that West Europe is virtually defenseless in the face of Soviet medium-range missiles. In order to further mislead the peoples, attempts are being made to convince them that the deployment of the U.S. missiles will proceed slowly and that in the event of an accord these missiles could, it is alleged, be easily reduced or entirely removed from Europe. The U.S. missiles are even being ascribed the role of some kind of "small nuclear umbrella" allegedly capable of making a "limited" nuclear war "isolated in nature" and of preventing it from escalating into a universal nuclear catastrophe.

However, all this is nothing other than the crudest deception designed for gullible and uninformed people. First, Washington did not wreck the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and embark on siting in a number of NATO countries strategic missiles that destabilize the situation merely in order to remove those missiles later.

This was done with the aim of smashing the prevailing nuclear equilibrium and acquiring military superiority. The U.S. Administration does not intend to give up this illusory dream. The Americans are thoroughly comfortable with nuclear missiles in Europe, looking on the Old World as the most convenient theater of military operations for the implementation of their hegemonist schemes. Second, it is common knowledge that any nuclear conflict is especially dangerous in that it is fraught with the most serious threat of escalating into a universal nuclear war with all the fateful consequences that holds for mankind.

Washington is striving at all costs to underpin the militarist doctrines proclaimed in the United States with a material nuclear missile base, to obtain the military advantages which it failed to secure at the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, and to build up its potential for a first strike against the USSR and its allies. And all this is in the hope that the nuclear war that the transatlantic politicians and strategists are planning to unleash would be restricted to the confines of Europe and not affect U.S. territory.

The Military-political leadership of the United States and certain other NATO countries, trampling the peoples' will, stops at nothing in order to achieve its dangerous goals of erecting a nuclear missile palisade in West Europe. According to an AP report, NATO staffs have drawn up a detailed plan and established specific schedules for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. In accordance with this plan all 108 Pershing II launchers will be incorporated in the U.S. 56th Artillery Brigade stationed on FRG territory. This brigade will have three divisions located at three bases: 1st division, 41st Artillery Regiment at Schwaebisch-Gmuend; 1st Division, 81st Artillery Regiment at Neu Ulm; and 3d Division, 84th Artillery Regiment at Heilbronn Neckarsulm. This brigade currently has 36 Pershing II launchers. It is planned to complete deployment in the FRG of all 108 Pershing II launchers in 1985.

The 56th Brigade also includes an 800-man infantry battalion tasked with the defense of launch sites, and other special subunits. In all, the brigade numbers around 6,000 men. Brigade Commander General (U. Svit) is directly subordinate to the commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in the central European theater of military operations.

According to an AFP report, one of the 4 batteries (9 launchers) at 1st Division, 41st Artillery Regiment, at Schwaebisch-Gmuend will be constantly on standby. The remaining three batteries are to engage in combat training under field conditions and equipment servicing. Overall there will be 27 Pershing II launchers equipped with nuclear munitions on standby in 56th Brigade. Alluding to the tactics for the utilization of the Pershing II missiles, the same agency reported that they will be constantly on the move. "The Pershing II," U.S. General N. Fulwyler boastfully stated, "allows us to hit a number of key targets in the Soviet Union's western military districts which had hitherto been out of our reach."

The siting of 180 Pershing II missiles in the FRG will be just the first step along the road of implementing Washington's gigantic program -- the program for the buildup of nuclear arms. The West German magazine STERN reports that the Pentagon has ordered more than 380 of these missiles.

Washington and NATO have also decided to site 464 GLCM's in West European countries before 1988: 160 missiles in Britain, including 96 at the Greenham Common Base (of which the first 16 missiles are already on standby) and 64 at the Molesworth Base; 96 missiles in the FRG at the Bitburg Base (before 1986); 112 missiles in Italy at the Comiso Base in Sicily (of which 32 missiles are already in a state of combat readiness); and also 48 missiles each at the Florennes (Belgium) and Woensdrecht (Netherlands) Bases. At most of the aforesaid bases work is under way to construct bunkers for the missiles and administrative installations.

According to foreign press reports, the main cruise missile firing subunit is a detachment comprising 4 transporter-launchers, each with 4 missiles (in all there are 16 missiles in a detachment), and 2 launch control centers. It is planned in future to unite groups of 2-6 detachments into squadrons. In peacetime some cruise missiles will be part of the NATO Allied Air Forces' standby forces ready for launch. In a so-called "period of threat" cruise missile detachments will be moved to their launch positions roughly 100 km away from the centers where they are permanently based. Several launch positions may be prepared for each detachment.

According to STERN magazine, General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, speaking at a closed session of a U.S. congressional committee, made a remarkable admission. "Most people suppose," he said, "that we are modernizing our weapons because of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. We would have carried out the modernization even if there were no SS-20 missiles." In a fit of militarist frankness Rogers thereby refuted the lie circulated by U.S. and NATO propaganda that the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe is an enforced measure. Rogers, STERN stresses, is quite unmoved by the fact that the danger of a nuclear war breaking out "by mistake" is growing as a result of the siting of these missiles in Europe. Moreover, alluding to their use for inflicting nuclear strikes against the USSR, he stated with truly sadistic cynicism: "I have no sympathy for them (that is, Soviet people -- M.P.)."

The transformation of West Europe into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons not only does not reinforce but, on the contrary, undermines its security and especially the security of the countries that have taken the risk of siting these weapons on their territory. They are being turned into Washington's nuclear hostages. Along with the missiles a militarist psychosis, enmity and hatred among the peoples, and conditions for strengthening revanchist trends in the FRG are being exported to West Europe. As a result the nuclear confrontation on the Continent of Europe is deteriorating sharply.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, taking account of the lessons of history, are doing everything possible to avert a dangerous development of events and remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe breaking out. As has already been reported, the USSR, by agreement with its allies, has installed enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles at positions in the GDR and the CSSR and has taken other necessary measures. "And let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to escape a crushing retaliatory strike."

#### IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR SPACE ARMS TALKS

PM160915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Bringing Peace to Space"]

[Text] The question of how to prevent nuclear war, which threatens to devastate our planet, is confronting mankind with increasing urgency. Washington, along with its NATO partners, is stepping up the nuclear arms race, in the quest for military superiority over the USSR and the world of socialism. Against the peoples' will, the United States and its allies are turning the Continent of Europe into a launchpad for new first-strike nuclear missiles, are enmeshing the world in a network of military bases, are dispatching squadrons to other countries' shores, and are openly interfering in their internal affairs.

Irrepressible imperial ambitions give the transatlantic politicians and military no respite. They have conceived the idea of turning outer space into yet another military proving ground and an arena of potential nuclear catastrophe. It is quite obvious that putting the arms race, unleashed by the West's militarist circles, into orbit in space would considerably increase the risk of a military cataclysm. That is why the Soviet Union, which has been making persistent efforts to reduce the threat of war and to stop and reverse the arms race, advocates that urgent measures be taken to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The importance and urgency of these measures was stressed in the Soviet Government's 29 June statement. That document clearly and precisely formulates proposals, whose implementation would guarantee that the arms race would be prevented from penetrating into space and would reliably block off without exception all channels for militarizing outer space. Demonstrating its goodwill and constructive approach to resolving this most important task, the Soviet Government proposed to the United States that talks on this problem begin this September. It now has to be stated, however, that the attitude across the Atlantic toward the Soviet initiative to ban and eliminate every class of strike space armaments is a negative one.

It is clear that the American Administration could not fail to respond to the Soviet initiative, especially in circumstances where the presidential elections are close at hand. Americans themselves are beginning to be seriously alarmed by Washington's belligerent plans and imperial claims.

That is why the American Administration has organized a propaganda campaign whose aim is to portray a "readiness" for talks, while essentially undermining them. The American side has set about devising various kinds of verbal subterfuge and proposing prior conditions, which indicate just one thing, namely, America's reluctance to conduct serious talks on preventing the militarization of outer space.

Washington's subterfuges and maneuvering only demonstrate the R. Reagan administration's attempts to wreck the Soviet initiative by burying it in discussion about a readiness for talks, and not even the talks proposed by our country, but talks of an entirely different kind.

To ensure utmost clarity regarding the subject of potential talks, the Soviet side proposed that a joint Soviet-American statement be issued, which would clearly indicate the agreement of the USSR and the United States to begin talks aimed at elaborating and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including full mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems and assent to the establishing of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments from the day talks begin.

The American side's response was soon received. Its counter draft statement concerned itself only with discussing and defining approaches to talks on certain limitations in areas causing each side concern. The American Administration is trying to replace the very subject of the talks proposed by the Soviet Union. The USSR has proposed reaching an agreement on "preventing the militarization of space." The American side, however, formulates the problem, dropping the key word "preventing." That is to say, effectively legalizing the arms race in space. The difference here is far from being just semantic, as they try to make out in Washington; the difference lies in the fundamental approach to the problem.

It is no secret that the American Administration has in fact already begun to develop the multibillion-dollar "seam" of space militarism. Early in the year President Reagan, as we know, signed Directive No 119, under which the United States has begun to accelerate the implementation of a scientific research and development program concerning various ways of deploying so-called "defense systems", which in reality are clearly aggressive in nature, in near-earth orbit.

However, the American Administration's military space plans are directly at variance with the obligations imposed by the Soviet-American treaty on the Limitation of Anti-ballistic Missile Systems. But Washington is not embarrassed by this, in the same way that American politicians are not embarrassed by the fact that their actions are glaringly at odds with the interests of peace and the security of all mankind.

For its part, acting precisely in those interests, the Soviet Union has proposed a whole series of constructive initiatives, which have received broad support in the world. These initiatives include a proposal to ban the placing of any kind of weapon in space. The USSR has also proposed that a treaty be concluded banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. Showing its goodwill, the Soviet Union has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the placing of antisatellite weapons in space so long as other states act in similar fashion.

The Soviet initiatives have met with firm support from the socialist community countries, the developing states, and the whole world community. The Geneva Disarmament Conference has been instructed by decision of the 38th UN General Assembly session to immediately draw up an agreement preventing the militarization of space. It should be noted that only the United States, isolated as if in a space vacuum, voted against that decision.

"By all appearances, the American Administration is only interested in its own ambitious postures, whose purpose is to fling the doors of space wide-open to the most fantastic kinds of arms and still attempt to gain military superiority," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, observed in an answer to questions put by PRAVDA. "It is clear that even in this very serious area we are not meeting with any reciprocal desire for serious talks, let alone any searching for an accord. And no talk about the usefulness of dialogue can disguise this fact."

In rejecting the Soviet proposal, the American Administration is once again demonstrating its utter indifference to mankind's future. And the adventurism of such actions, against which the common sense of all people of goodwill revolts, can only be compared with the extreme danger to be found in the "star wars" plans hatched in Washington. The interests of mankind demand that the path to these dangerous plans be blocked.

PLANS FOR NATO'S 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD151822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Early in September, a new series of NATO military maneuvers begins; they are to be held over a huge area taking in almost all the West European NATO countries. But the main battleground will be the territory of West Germany. There will be 26 of these maneuvers under the general code name of Autumn Forge.

Their purpose, as was stated by American four-star General Richardson, who is in West Germany to lead the maneuvers, is to finely tune the strategies and tactics for deep operations on the territory of the Soviet Union. It is reported that, unlike previous similar maneuvers, they will be held this time in the immediate vicinity of the GDR's borders. Yet, to listen to West German leaders, they have no other thoughts in mind than to improve relations with the GDR and other socialist countries. The facts, regrettably, speak quite differently. If there are decorous thoughts in mind, then they are completely stamped out by servility to Washington, not to mention by revanchist ambitions at home.

MARITIME LAW BODY HITS U.S. ACTIONS ON HIGH SEAS

PM151205 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32, Aug 84 p 27

["Statement by the Soviet Association of Maritime Law"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Soviet Association of Maritime Law wishes to draw attention to the unlawful acts of the United States in the World Ocean.

In violation of the existing internationally recognized legal practice, the U.S. Administration, in pursuit of its aggressive militaristic policy, is acting in an arbitrary fashion in international air corridors and on sea lanes.

The U.S. has arrogated to itself the right to regulate the passage of foreign merchant shipping and the flights of aircraft in certain parts of the ocean and in the airspace above them, in the Persian Gulf, for instance, acting as though these waters and this airspace fall under its jurisdiction. This unlawful regulation of foreign merchant shipping has been undertaken by the United States in large stretches of the eastern Mediterranean and in other parts of the World Ocean.

U.S. Navy ships are harassing foreign merchant vessels, halting their passage, demanding information about their ports of departure and ports of call, their cargoes, and resorting to other acts of lawlessness and arbitrariness. U.S. military aircraft undertake dangerous overflights of other states' vessels in the open sea. The U.S. is flagrantly violating the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Sea, to which it is party, and ignoring the 1982 U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, endorsed by 134 states.

The mining of Nicaraguan ports and the approaches to them, carried out by the United States and its hirelings, has met with universal condemnation. The blockade of the ports or coasts of a state, as defined by the 29th session of the U.N. General Assembly in a resolution it adopted, is an act of aggression, and "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression."

In carrying out mining operations, the U.S. also directly violated the Hague Conventions of 1907 respecting the laws and customs of war, which categorically forbid the laying of mines, even in time of war, off the shores and ports of an enemy with the aim of disrupting merchant shipping. The U.N. International Court of Justice ruled that the U.S. must cease at once all actions blocking Nicaraguan ports, including the laying of mines.

The U.S. action, however hard Washington might try to justify it, is incompatible with international maritime law, and is the grossest violation of one of its basic principles -- freedom of shipping.

Flouting the United Nations Charter and crudely disregarding international norms, the U.S. is trying by force to foist its own ways on other countries and crudely meddles in their internal affairs. In doing so, Washington is resorting to the most criminal methods and means, going so far as to engage in state terrorism.

The United States wants to sow confusion in matters relating to the utilization of seaways, and to destroy the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation in this vitally important sphere of human activity. Not only has it refused to sign the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, but is undermining that convention by its actions, and is conniving in the seizure by the American monopolies of the resources in the international region of the sea-bed which the convention has proclaimed the "general heritage of mankind."

The U.S. has likewise taken a totally negative stand with regard to the socialist countries' proposal that agreement be reached on a number of definite measures towards the mutual limitation of the activity of navies, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, as well as corresponding confidence-building steps both universally applicable and applicable to individual regions, be it the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf.

For several years now the U.S. has raised obstacles to the convening of a U.N. conference on the Indian Ocean, which would secure, in treaty form, the widely known U.N. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. This, in turn, would help improve the situation in that vast sea expanse traversed by important international communication routes.

This policy pursued by the U.S. is complicating the general international situation and hindering the solution of one of the global problems of our time -- that of the peaceful utilization and comprehensive study of the World Ocean, the development of its natural resources for the benefit of all mankind.

The Executive Committee of the Soviet Association of Maritime Law condemns Washington's unlawful course and expresses the hope that the world public and experts in international law will unite their efforts and speak out resolutely against the illegal actions of the U.S. Administration with a view to compelling it to observe the universally accepted principles and norms of international law.

Chairman of the Soviet Association of Maritime Law Anatoliy Kolodkin, LLD

Chief Secretary of the Association Marlen Volosov, Candidate of Law

IZVESTIYA CITES WORLD COMMENT ON OLYMPICS

PM150919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA roundup under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Olympics-84: The United States, Captive of Egocentrism"]

[Text] Having received the words of President Reagan, who called on America's sportsmen to abandon themselves to "gold fever," the U.S. mass media have launched into a glorification of their own "supermen" while ignoring the participation of other states in the games.

"The Olympic Games," Heinz (Fallak), leader of the FRG sports delegation, stated, "are an inappropriate place for propagating new patriotism. They should not be an instrument used for political or even party political aims." This comment reflects the widespread discontent of some games participants at the chauvinist campaign launched over the Olympics. Particular indignation has been caused by the one-sided and biased coverage of this sports festival by ABC TV which bought the monopoly rights to broadcast the competition.

"In Los Angeles, where 'dreams come true,'" a NEW YORK TIMES article says, "U.S. sportsmen are either winning medals, are about to win them, or have just failed to win them and will certainly win gold next time. In the best Hollywood traditions, ABC is bringing us the same old story from the Old West of the good guys versus the bad guys. 'We' are the good guys, 'they' are the bad guys."

"The nauseating bias of the U.S. mass media is angering various sportsmen," the Montreal GAZETTE says indignantly. "Either you will see the United States bathed in glory at the 23d Olympics or you will see nothing at all. Even the IOC has remarked that the spirit of brotherhood has been crushed."

Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that the PRC official spokesman has stated that the only thing the TV company (ABC -- editor's note) is interested in is in counting U.S. medals. This is how the Canadian sportsman C. Henning, who won the bronze medal in the 200-meter backstroke, reacted to the atmosphere prevailing in Los Angeles: "All this is disgusting. The advertisements are simply annoying. The attitude of the spectators is unsporting and successful performances by sportsmen from other countries are not being treated on their merits." In the terminology of westerners about the morals of the Wild West, all non-American sportsmen are "bad guys," of course.

FRIENDSHIP-84 PRAGUE ATHLETIC MEET BEGINS 16 AUG

LD151546 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- Athletic enthusiasts are looking forward to thrilling performances, today's PRAVDA writes about international "Friendship-84" athletic competitions among women. The competitions begin in Prague on August 16. Helena Fibingerova (Czechoslovakia) will perform in shotput, competing against Nataliya Lisovskaya (USSR) and rivals from the GDR. World champion Tamara Bykova (USSR) and world record holder Lyudmila Andonova (Bulgaria) will take part in high-jump competitions. As usual, we can rightfully expect outstanding results from other "queens" of athletics from socialist countries.

Taking part in the competitions will be also sportswomen from Austria, Italy, Finland and a number of other countries.

These competitions, PRAVDA points out, will continue the series of "Friendship-84" tournaments, eight of which were held in July prior to the beginning of the summer Olympics-84.

In August-September "Friendship-84" tournaments will be held in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

In Moscow, the opening ceremony of "Friendship-84" tournament is to take place at the big sports arena of the Lenin Central Stadium on August 18. Competitions proper will begin with track and field events a day earlier. They will involve such outstanding sportsmen as two-time Olympic champion Yuriy Sedykh, world champion Sergey Litvinov in hammer throw, and pole vault world champion Sergey Bubka. Many sportsmen are undoubtedly prepared to display outstanding results, the newspaper writes.

The same can be said about the participants in all "Friendship-84" tournaments which will be held in the capital of the USSR.

It should be noted that an extensive cultural programme has been timed for these international competitions, just like during the Moscow Olympics. A show of films about sports begins in cinemas. The Muscovites and guests of the capital will be able to attend various concert programmes. An art exhibition in the central exhibition hall of Moscow is also dedicated to sports.

#### AGGRESSIVE U.S.-JAPAN-KOREA ALLIANCE FORMING

LD140726 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 14 Aug 84

['SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: An Alternative to Imperialist Plans' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA comments in an article entitled "Another Alliance" on the escalation of the establishment of an aggressive military and political alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul by the Reagan administration. Now a practical basis is being created for the establishment of that militarist tripartite alliance, the newspaper says.

The striving of Washington and its partners to tip the strategic balance of forces in the Far East in their favour is accompanied with strident cries about "aggressive ambitions" of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Tokyo for its part echoes the allegations of American propaganda and exploits the "northern threat" myth. Meanwhile, speculation on "emergency circumstances" and "threats from the north" are being translated into large-scale military cooperation and a military buildup the aggressive character of which is becoming more and more apparent.

Supporting Seoul in every way, the United States never tires of repeating that it is very difficult to settle the Korean problem, the newspaper says. The settlement of the Korean question, the newspaper observes, is not easy, of course. But one of the main difficulties is U.S. military presence in the south of the peninsula and Washington's attempts to perpetuate the division of Korea. Barriers and blocks on the way to settlement are caused mostly by the unwillingness of the U.S. leadership to give up their dream of "U.S. guidance of the world," their attempts to order the destinies of other peoples and states and their pursuit of a policy of violence and neocolonialism.

A sensible alternative to the imperialist plans in Asia is offered by the Soviet Union and other Asian socialist countries. It is prompted by a sincere desire to improve the situation on the continent and to strengthen peace and security.

The first thing to do is to convene talks on confidence building measures in the Far East with the participation of all the parties concerned.

Proceeding from the principles of equality and equal security, the USSR has voiced its readiness to exchange opinion with Japan on strengthening security guarantees to non-nuclear states and on the non-use of nuclear weapons against those countries which renounce the production and acquisition of these weapons and do not have them in their territories.

The peace initiatives of People's Korea aimed at lessening tension on the peninsula and in the Far East in general are well-known too. They envision the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, mutual reductions in the armed forces and the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone on the Korean peninsula. The implementation of Mongolia's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific countries would also have an auspicious effect on the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on establishing a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia is also making a tangible contribution to the normalisation of relations in Asia.

#### PRAVDA CITED ON WESTERN MONETARY POLICY

LD130906 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has presented a few days ago to the House Foreign Affairs Committee some "new proposals" of the Reagan administration for the solution of problems linked with the huge debts of developing countries. These "proposals" are commented in the newspaper PRAVDA by Timofeyeva, answering readers' questions. The interest of directors of the biggest American banks who are having a series of meetings in New York these days, is actually concentrated on this problem, too.

Why does official Washington and bank tycoons show heightened concern over that question?

The economic position of many developing Asian, African and Latin American countries sharply worsened in the recent years. The credit policy of the biggest capitalist states, above all the United States, which grant loans on fettering terms, plays in that not the last role.

The manipulation with the interest rate, which is being done by creditor banks, their raising discount rates, the ever growing dollar rate and growing cost of Western imports with the simultaneous reduction in prices of raw materials the export of which gives the main currency earnings to "Third World" countries lead to their debts growing like a snowball.

It has been estimated, for instance, that a rise in the discount rate by U.S. banks by one percent increases the debt of developing states by 4,000 million dollars, and this year alone this rate increased by 2 percent. The debt of Asian, African and Latin American countries to the West runs into an astronomic sum of 810,000 million dollars -- four times greater than in 1975. During the past year the "benefactors" pumped into their vaults 150,000 million dollars, with interest rate payments amounting to almost half of the total sum. Realising that aid turned to be outright plunder, many developing countries demand deferment of payments and fundamental revision of the existing relations.

Capitalist creditors, ignoring this rightful demand, resort to demagoguery and all sorts of subterfuges so that the debtor countries should not succeed in relaxing the grip of the "dollar collar."

The "new proposals" of the White House are nothing but a set of long known methods that American imperialism uses towards developing states.

It is recommended once again to increase the role of the International Monetary Fund, with U.S. banks playing the key role in it. As was admitted also by Paul Volcker, the huge deficit of the U.S. federal budget directly assists debt enslavement of developing states.

From the very beginning of its being in office the Reagan administration refused point blank to heed the proposals of developing countries that a new, fair international economic order be established, and till this day its policy towards those states pursues the only goal, that of preserving for all time their unequal status so that to pump from them, unhindered, ever new billions of dollars. Timofeyeva draws the conclusion.

#### COMMUNIST ROLE IN WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT ASSESSED

PM151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Expressing Mankind's Interests"]

[Text] The complex situation in the international arena, generated by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism, is facing political parties, public movements, and all progressive forces more and more acutely with the question of the main avenue of their activity. Preserving peace -- today that is the main task of all those who hold mankind's future dear.

The Communists are called on to be particularly clearly aware of their historic mission. Today, Communists are struggling both against capitalist exploitation and for the conservation of human civilization and man's right to life.

The commonality of their goals and international solidarity have always united Lenin's party with the international communist movement. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted: "...We Soviet Communists are sincerely pleased that in the struggle for a peaceful future and man's progress we are marching hand in hand with millions of our class brothers, with numerous detachments of the world communist and workers movement. Invariably loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we treat with ardent sympathy and profound respect the struggle of our foreign comrades for the working people's interests and rights and we see our duty in strengthening the ties which link us by every means."

The recent congresses of many fraternal parties and regional meetings of communist parties have confirmed that the Communists march in the front ranks of those who oppose the forces of war. The fraternal parties' documents note: Having unleashed an unprecedented arms race and declared a 'crusade' against socialism, U.S. imperialism is seeking to halt social progress, suppress revolutionary movements and progressive forces, and reverse world development."

The "fundamental document," which is the political resolution of the Communist Party of the United States' 23d Congress, notes: The U.S. Administration is pushing the world to the verge of war and nuclear confrontation. Washington has made undeclared wars its state policy. Claims to world rule, acts of overt imperialist aggression, fanatical anticommunism fed by great-power chauvinism -- those are the manifestations of this dangerous course.

The Communists state that the adventurism of the ruling circles of the United States and their NATO allies is by no means a sign of imperialism's strength. On the contrary, the growth of its aggressiveness, the 7th German Communist Party Congress noted, "is a reaction to the increasingly aggravated crisis of the world capitalist system, to the series of political, economic, and military defeats that U.S. imperialism suffered in the international arena in the seventies.

H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, recalled that the fatal cycle of imperialism's development -- the boosting of the market situation, crisis, and war -- has caused the peoples to be involved in two world wars in our century, and that the new war imperialism is preparing threatens to jeopardize the very existence of human civilization.

The Communists state that, by uniting and acting vigorously, the peoples will be able to thwart bellicose reaction's sinister designs. They deny the allegation that nuclear war is inevitable. The truth is that the policy of war is countered today by an opposition considerably stronger than ever before. The peace movement has not succumbed to attempts to persuade it to "break it up and go home."

Tearing away the mask from those to blame for the aggravation of international tension, the communist and workers parties are showing the true face of "Western democracy". Millions more working people are being persuaded of the value of the political system prepared to sacrifice millions of people to the selfish designs of the bigwigs of the military-industrial complex. The link between the battle for peace and the struggle for the working people's vital interests is becoming increasingly evident to them. The Communists tirelessly explain that averting the threat of nuclear war is a necessary condition for creating a more favorable situation for the economic, social, political, and cultural development of the people's masses. The struggle for peace and the struggle for work, bread, and the working people's vital interests are inseparable.

The working class is taking the most active part in the peoples' antiwar actions, which have assumed enormous proportions. The trade union centers of many West European countries now occupy clearer positions on questions of peace and disarmament. The working masses' antiwar movement has become a factor influencing the position of the social democratic and socialist parties. Some of them are now opposing, more consistently than before, the West European countries' transformation into launchpads for the Pentagon's missiles and are rejecting Washington's nuclear policy.

The strength of the peace movement lies in the fact that it acts by relying on the majority of peoples' desire for peace. But politicians subserviently following Washington along its dangerous path are acting from minority positions.

Acting with the other patriotic forces, the Communists are seeking to ensure that the antiwar movement's potential grows steadily. The range of the communist parties' actions in the struggle for peace is wide, the peace champions' activity is multifaceted, and the range of questions their attention is focused on is diverse.

The Communists believe that the masses' political awareness is enhanced in the antiwar struggle and thanks to it people can see the position taken by different states, governments, and public organizations more clearly. Actions in defense of peace, French Communists say, are the best educator, the most important uniting factor; the more numerous the public circles taking part in specific actions in favor of peace, the more fruitful those actions will be.

The Greek Communists note that the broad masses are aware of the danger of war not as something abstract, but through the struggle against U.S. bases on their country's territory. That is why in Greece, the Communists are convinced, the struggle for peace and against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and for a nuclear weapons freeze should be closely linked with the struggle for the abolition of bases and against foreign military presence.

In Britain, the campaign for nuclear disarmament is aimed primarily against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on that country's territory.

At the same time, the Communists are calling for the rejection of the program to modernize Trident missiles. Also in Britain, the trade unions have acted against a firm engaged in constructing launchpads for the missiles, while a number of Labor local councils have canceled contracts with the firm.

International solidarity has been and remains an irreplaceable weapon of the anti-imperialist forces. U.S. first-strike missiles deployed in Europe threaten not only the peoples of that continent but also the countries of Africa, the Near East, and other regions. The flames of the hotbeds of bloody violence and military conflagrations fanned by the imperialist stiflers of freedom in the Near East and Central America or southern Africa threaten to set fire to peace in Europe as well. The struggle for world peace and the peoples' freedom and independence is single struggle against a common enemy; it is indivisible.

The July conference of 13 South American communist parties in Buenos Aires, attended by Communist Party of Cuba representatives in the capacity of observers, expressed ardent solidarity with all countries and peoples struggling for national and social liberation, for the right to decide their own fate, and overcome backwardness and dependence. Those taking part in the forum stated their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are part of the powerful current that is changing the course of history and creating a new society without exploiters and exploited, the parties represented at the conference said.

In Chile recently, deep underground, a national conference of that country's Communist Party was held, the first conference of this kind under the conditions of the fascist dictatorship. Urging the masses to even more widely launch the struggle to overthrow tyranny and establish a democratic regime, the conference participants stressed their revolutionary resolve to defend Marxist-Leninist teaching and apply it in practice, to augment the party's influence among the masses, and to strengthen its vanguard role.

The recent meeting of the Arab countries' communist and workers parties stated: The Arab peoples, possessing great revolutionary energy and relying on their strong and loyal allies, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union marches, rallying and mobilizing their forces, can thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism and its allies.

The peace-loving forces are overcoming the obstacles imperialist reaction is erecting on the path of the antiwar movement. One of the main means used by the obscurantists to distract the peoples' attention from those really to blame for the nuclear threat is the artificial implantation of an atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

An implacable struggle against all manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, the 25th Austrian Communist Party Congress said, has been and remains an urgent task because solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the development of all-around relations with them, and the consolidation of friendship with their peoples, are in the interests of Austria and the peoples' reliable, peaceful future.

Life attests that a resolute rebuff to anti-Sovietism and anticommunism strengthens the communist parties' positions and dashes from reaction's hands the poisoned weapon of splitting the anti-imperialist forces. This fundamental proposition was stressed by the 10th Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress. "Our enemies," A. Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, said at the congress, "have frequently claimed that Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and ties of friendship with other parties, especially the CPSU, restrict the opportunities for the party's transformation into a mass-based, influential organization.

Experience attests that the PCP, keeping firmly to its principled class positions, has become a cohesive, dynamic party exerting considerable influence on national life and enjoying the masses' active support, a support incomparably greater than that for any other Portuguese party." This conclusion applies not only to that party.

Rallying their ranks and retaining their loyalty to the great principles of the liberation struggle and the consolidation of peace, whose correctness has been confirmed by the entire practice of the anti-imperialist movement, the Communists are fully determined to continue to be up to the demands made by the present era.

NURIYEV RECEIVES UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM DIRECTOR

LD151255 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Mustafa Kamal at-Tulbah, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

They discussed some questions of international cooperation in environmental protection.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN FRERECORDING REMARK

## TASS Statement

PM160907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] American radio networks were recently taping U.S. President Ronald Reagan's regular preelection statement and recorded his words said prior to reading out the text of his statement, words which had not been intended for the public.

As has become well known, Reagan said the following: "My fellow Americans. I am pleased to announce I just signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

In the White House they are now trying to make it appear that the head of the U.S. Administration just indulged in "cracking a joke."

Reagan has indeed not signed any such legislation, nor have any orders to bomb been given. But it is not fortuitous that the President's words have been received with serious concern both in the United States and elsewhere.

The episode has been justly seen as a manifestation of the selfsame frames of mind which have previously been officially formulated in calls for a "crusade": the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear wars and the military-political plans of securing world dominance by the United States. In the U.S. Administration they now prefer to keep silent about all this, but its practical actions are speaking for themselves. The crash effort to build up nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms is continuing, and a new class of weaponry -- space strike systems -- is being developed.

Use is being made of all ways and means, including a policy of state terrorism and direct applications of armed force against independent countries whose domestic and foreign policies do not suit Washington.

Simultaneously, the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and other talks aimed at ending the arms race and achieving disarmament are being blocked.

The unwillingness of the United States to work for peace and stronger international security again made itself manifest in Washington's refusal to seek agreement on preventing the militarization of space.

The policy of the incumbent U.S. Administration runs counter to the vital interests of people. It is futile and, at the same time, extremely dangerous. Such a policy calls for high vigilance by all those who cherish peace.

No pseudo-peace rhetoric used from time to time in Washington for preelection purposes should mislead anyone. The fact that this rhetoric is not matched by real actions is obvious. If anyone has any doubts on this score, the latest "frankness" of President Reagan should be an eye-opener for them.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet Union deplores the U.S. President's attack, unprecedentedly hostile toward the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace.

This conduct is incompatible with the high responsibility borne by leaders of states, particularly nuclear powers, for the destinies of their own people and for the destinies of mankind.

Proceeding from this responsibility, the Soviet Union has been doing, and will continue to do, everything it can to safeguard world peace. The people expect that the leaders of the United States as well will at long last start acting with awareness of their responsibility.

'Submissive' W. Europe Worries

LD151406 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 15 Aug 84

["The U.S. and Satellites: Results of Submissiveness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Volkov writes:

The U.S. West Europe allies were seriously alarmed by the sinister "sound test" of President Reagan before the beginning of a broadcast, in which the President said about "outlawing Russia" and starting "bombing in five minutes." "Reagan's jokes freeze the blood in the veins of every reasonable man," the West German "Greens" Party said in a statement. The Dutch news agency teletext even expressed the hope that "more prudence is shown in testing U.S. missiles than the President showed in testing his microphones."

This worry of the U.S. West European partners is a reflection of growing public concern over the worsening of the international situation and the real threat of an uncontrollable slide to nuclear catastrophe. This worsening is an immediate result of the U.S. attempt to tip the existing parity, so as to use military superiority to talk to socialist countries "from positions of strength".

Prominent Western politicians who paid visits to the Soviet Union in the recent period, among them the French president and the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany and Italy, Geoffrey Howe, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Giulio Andreotti, pointed out in their speeches on more than one occasion the need "to return to dialogue" with the East, actually broken off through U.S. fault. Similar ideas were voiced at different international conferences and meetings. However, that peace-making rhetoric has been given the lie by the actual readiness of U.S. satellites to follow in the wake of Washington's official adventuristic course, primarily with regard to the nuclear arms race. The Western leaders have not put forward any constructive initiatives, while all the peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries have been rejected out of hand.

At present, virtually everyone in Europe and in the world at large realizes that one of the most important practical causes of the present day aggravation of the international situation is the deployment of 572 U.S. first strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, now proceeding full tilt. The "Old World" was thus turned into a staging area for "limited" and other nuclear wars, and its population into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages with the full consent of the leaders of NATO countries. As the saying goes, in for a penny, in for a pound.

It has been repeatedly stressed in the Soviet Union that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West European countries has detracted from their security rather than added to it. Moreover, a share of responsibility for that dangerous fact is borne also by those governments which, though not accepting U.S. missiles in their own countries, vigorously support the plans to deploy them.

Making obeisance to Washington, the U.S. Western European satellites disregard the interests of their nations in consenting to the dangerous aggravation of the situation in Europe and all over the world, fraught with untold privations. Moreover, they subvert their own positions at a time of the continued economic crisis.

This is exemplified by the activity of the notorious Cocom, the consultative group cooperation committee exercising control over exports to socialist countries, set up at the U.S. insistence. The decisions taken by that NATO agency aim at freezing mutually beneficial East-West economic relations.

The West European countries are losing an immense deal as a consequence of breaking off contracts with socialist states. They actually fall victim to that extra weapon of U.S. monopolies in their competitive struggle with Western Europe. Recently, for instance, the Belgian Government took, under U.S. pressure, the decision not to sell a boring mill to the USSR, although the Pegard Company was pushed to the brink of bankruptcy as a result. Small wonder that the federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Peter Glotz, stressed that "The further restriction of trade with the East is politically irresponsible. Agreeing to it, Western Europe is losing more and more of its sovereignty."

Accepting the obedience of its West European satellites in pursuing a policy suitable to the USA as its due, Washington brushes aside with contempt all their demands that it should relinquish its selfish course in financial and economic affairs, a course doing grave damage to the economies of its "partners." The dollar onslaught continues on the currency markets, and ever more billions of marks, francs, and other currencies, which could have been invested in West European countries, are crossing the ocean as a consequence of heightened interest rates.

The United States uses that money to offset the huge budget deficit caused by the continuing growth of military spending. "Reagan is levying with impunity a military tax on the West Europeans," the newspaper L'HUMANITE says. In so doing, the White House grossly disregards all the promises given in the name of "unity" at the Williamsburg and Fontainebleau summits. As Hans-Andreas Siemann, secretary of the federal association of whole sale and foreign trade of West Germany, noted, Washington exploits the dependence of the West European countries on the USA as a means of pressure and blackmail. This is the outcome of the policy pursued by the U.S. satellites, oblivious to the past experience which shows that detente and resumption of constructive cooperation meet the interest of both socialist and West European countries and serve the cause of peace and genuine security.

#### Soviet Press

LD160630 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 16 Aug 84

["Soviet Newspapers on Reagan's 'Joke' on Saturday" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- The Soviet newspapers continue to comment on a "joke" made by Reagan on Saturday. "The presidential wit has convulsed the world," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says.

"Perhaps, such witticisms are welcomed with laughter in the White House or at Reagan's California ranch," the newspapers says, "but the 'ordinary mortals' shudder at hearing them. The very fact that the Reagan team are going to all lengths to reassure the world that the President only joked when he said about bombing the Soviet Union indicates that Reagan's intentions are serious enough. [sentence as received] However, the public gets scared: It appears the President could have given that order in reality."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says that "the world has long ceased to understand when the President jokes and when he talks seriously."

"Judging by the President's 'joke' on Saturday, he sees something humorous in the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war. But the peoples have paid too dear a price not [as received] to make jokes on the subject."

The President's last extravagant outburst clearly illustrated the true worth of the empty assurances of the Washington officialdom that they wanted peace and talks with the Soviet Union, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says.

"The Soviet people will not be intimidated by any military-political rhetoric," the newspaper published by the Soviet Army says. "The world at large knows about the ignominious end of those who already tried to 'outlaw' the Soviet Union and carry out their criminal plans by force of arms. No one should be advised to forget that lesson!"

All the newspapers carry the text of a TASS statement which points out that the Soviet Union "deplores the U.S. President's invective which is unprecedentedly hostile to the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace."

#### Moscow TV on U.S. Reaction

LD151819 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The world press, including most American papers, is indignantly condemning and repudiating President Reagan's notorious nuclear jibe about bombing the Soviet Union. You have, of course, already heard about this presidential joke, if one can call it that. Reagan announced that, as President of the United States, he had signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. The bombing starts in 5 minutes, he said. This mean and cynical jibe has offended the whole civilized world. The American WASHINGTON POST writes: Of our presidents we expect respect for our feelings. We have to be sure that they are serious people. But jokes like this make one's hair stand on end.

Now, as reports from Washington indicate, the White House is trying to shelter from the storm of universal indignation behind a dumb wall of silence. White House Press Secretary Speakes has been instructed to refrain from any comment whatsoever and to deflect all questions from anxious correspondents to the State Department, but the State Department, in its turn, smartly refers these questions back to the White House. The American Administration is prevaricating. As NBC has noted, many people are saying that the jibe about intending to start bombing the Soviet Union that Reagan blurted out in front of the microphone was no joke at all and has provoked a serious reaction abroad. Only someone seized with the maniacal idea of unleashing a nuclear conflict could make such a joke, said Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council.

#### U.S. Peace Council Reaction

LD152025 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Sidorin reports:

The so-called "joke" of President Reagan who said before the recording of his radio address, that "bombing of the Soviet Union will begin in five minutes" gives rise to profound concern and indignation. This was stated in an interview to the TASS correspondent by Executive Director of the U.S. Peace Council Michael Myerson. That "crack joke" is by no means so harmless as representatives of the White House are now trying hurriedly to present.

Only he who is obsessed with the maniacal idea of unleashing a nuclear conflict can "joke" in such a way, stressed Michael Myerson.

In reality, the boss of the White House by no means jokes when what is at issue is attaining nuclear superiority and hitting first strike. The evidence of that is the build up of the arsenal of nuclear armaments, unprecedented in the U.S. history, deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles near the Soviet Union's frontiers, massive preparations for militarisation of outer space. It is planned to earmark more than two trillion dollars for military purposes in the coming five-year period alone, and to produce additionally up to 17,000 nuclear warheads.

Meanwhile, Myerson said, the administration is doing its utmost to thwart the efforts aimed at establishing control over armaments. It is pointless to speak of any seriousness in Reagan's approach to conclusion of an agreement in this sphere. The U.S. Administration resorts to different propaganda manoeuvres in order to present Reagan as a peace-maker on the eve of presidential elections. But "the jokes" he cracks on nuclear bombings fully expose him, stressed the executive director of the U.S. Peace Council.

#### ZAMYATIN VIEWS U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE POSSIBILITIES

PM160727 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 12 Aug 84 p 5

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "Is a Dialogue Possible?"]

[Text] This question is asked more and more often in connection with Soviet-American relations. It is logical because in the past three years, the present US Administration has done enormous damage to the previously established system of bilateral Soviet-American relations and has reduced practically to naught everything that constituted the basis of cooperation between the USSR and the USA in various fields.

Since President Ronald Reagan's arrival at the White House his entourage and the President himself have shown little concern that these relations develop normally. Right from the first they consigned to oblivion a document which had been worked out and signed by the heads of both states - "Basic Principles of Relations Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America." In it the sides pledged: "to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war," "exercise restraint in their mutual relations," "negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means." It was emphasized that "efforts to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other are inconsistent with these objectives."

American policy was made contingent on a directly opposite course - towards securing military superiority over the Soviet Union by sharply spiralling the arms race. I remember how in the days when the US Administration was still in search of "its own" foreign policy, one American politician told journalists that only a few weeks after the elections Reagan with the help of the Pentagon had formulated a "radically new, militarized foreign policy for the USA." In practice this found expression in the development of the most destructive types of arms, such means of mass destruction as nuclear missiles, space, laser and chemical weapons.

A consequence of all this was constant sabre rattling, undisguised military blackmail, and military and political interference in the internal affairs of other states and whole regions. Moreover, it was repeatedly emphasized that lying at the basis of this American course is the desire to upset military parity, achieve military superiority, and break the system of the agreements on which the postwar world has rested.

The military-political leadership of the USA began to declare the admissibility of unleashing both global and "limited" war. Corresponding directives appeared to this effect at the operations headquarters of the American Forces. On the plane of psychological brainwashing, currency was given to the lie about a "Soviet military threat", which the American propaganda services managed to find in literally all events of the modern world, acting on the principle already used by the leaders of Nazi Germany: A lie repeated time and again may pass for the truth. In the psychological aggression mounted by the USA, as was the case in Goebbels's propaganda, use is made of people's poor knowledge, of constant distortion of the truth, and hence of conceptions about the other side.

I thought it necessary to recall the above in order to emphasize two points: first, that the present serious deterioration of the situation in the world is a result of the negative changes which occurred in American policy as a whole at the turn of the 1980s. Second, the total untenability of the widely broadcast American propaganda theses that the present-day impasse in Soviet-American relations is allegedly a result of the "toughening of Soviet policy" and of "the Soviet Union's reluctance to carry on a dialogue with the United States under the present administration."

There is no need to persuade the Soviet Union of the use of dialogue. This is our policy, as has been expressed in the statements of our leaders. It is embodied in specific practical proposals, and in the constant readiness for honest, businesslike dialogue.

Our country has suggested to the Government of the US that talks should be conducted on a package of questions relating to limitation of the arms race, creating confidence-building measures and ensuring mutual security. Far-reaching proposals have been put forward on regional problems. They include a plan for a Middle East settlement.

But if the United States, as Reagan often now declares, literally "spares no effort" to start negotiations with the Soviet Union and "bring American-Soviet relations back to normal", what then is the trouble?

Take, for instance, the development of events around a possible dialogue on the prevention of the militarization of space. This is one of the "hot questions". Having proposed that Soviet-American talks be held this September on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the Soviet Union reaffirmed that it favours urgent measures in order to close tight all channels by which the arms race could be spread into space. The USSR proceeds on the assumption that this can be done by banning all space strike means and by establishing, simultaneously with the start of the talks, a moratorium on tests and deployment of such means, and in particular, of antisatellite weapons.

It is clear that the deployment of space weapons would inevitably also trigger off a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race on the ground, which would make it even more difficult to take effective steps for the limitation and reduction of all types of arms. This issue is thus of the utmost importance. It is more reasonable to exclude space in advance from the sphere of military rivalry than to try later to eliminate the inevitable and, possibly, irreparable damage to the stability of international relations and the security of peoples, which the militarization of space would entail. That is why our country wants a radical solution to all aspects of this problem.

The essence of our proposal, then, is to prevent the militarization of space and that talks be held on precisely this issue in Vienna. But this is exactly what Washington does not want.

Judging from the statements made by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the USA intends to test a system of antisatellite weapons this autumn (and possibly even earlier). Therefore, in all its official statements the American administration carefully ignores that part of the Soviet proposal relating to the establishment, on a mutual basis, of a moratorium on testing and deploying space weapons, which it is proposed to put into effect from the start of the talks in Vienna.

No positive reply has been received to the Soviet proposal, although in Washington they say they have accepted it without any "preliminary conditions" and that discussion is now in progress "along closed" diplomatic channels. A question is in order here: discussion of what? For what the USA is actually doing is to substitute one kind of talks for another. It is not accidental that in the US president's statements, instead of "prevention of the militarization of space" it is said that in Vienna the USA will discuss questions of the "militarization of outer space".

Analysts paid attention to the summary of an interview with the US defense secretary published recently in THE WASHINGTON POST. Weinberger, the newspaper wrote, said there was no sense in going to Vienna for talks with the Soviet Union if the USSR insisted on the talks being limited to discussion of the question of space weapons. In other words, the USA would like to talk "about everything and about nothing specifically."

Judging by the numerous press conferences held these days by White House and State Department spokesmen, the administration intends to include in the Vienna talks the questions previously discussed in Geneva -- medium-range missiles and strategic weapons. The purpose is obvious: to lump everything together -- both space and the problems on which previously the American representatives blocked the talks. At the time American propaganda broadcast the view that NATO's "dual-track decision" gave the USA the "right" to start deploying Pershing and cruise missiles on the territory of some of its West European allies. It will be recalled that even then Washington used impudent methods claiming that the deployment of these weapons in Europe, like the commissioning of the new "peace-keepers" -- the MX missiles -- would compel the Soviet Union to make concessions at the Geneva talks. When these tactics failed and the appearance of American missiles led to the breakdown of the Soviet-American talks, US propaganda resorted to another ruse. None other than the US President declared that the realization of these programmes would compel the Russians to return to the talks. Is this not why the American policy-makers are so anxious to link the subject of the talks in Vienna with what proved insoluble through their fault at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation? Even today American officials often declare that Washington is ready at any time to resume talks with the Soviet Union on these problems. It is said to be up to the Soviet side. This amounts to a hypocritical attempt to relieve the USA of responsibility for the impasse at these talks. The Soviet Union declared then and it declares now with every justification, that in actual fact there is nothing real in the talk in the USA about American readiness to carry on the Soviet-American dialogue. The continued implementation of programmes for the deployment of new American nuclear-missile weapons in the FRG and other NATO countries bears this out.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute advocate of a practical and effective solution to the nuclear arms limitation problem. Our proposals on this score remain in force. What is needed is for the USA to eliminate the obstacles it has created. The sham readiness for talks, of which so much is made in Washington, does not mean that changes have occurred in the position of the United States. There are no such changes. And without them the talks would amount to a deception of people and a screen for the arms race.

As the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state have repeatedly declared, our country will not take part in this game which is hostile to the cause of peace.

The American politicians' tactic of linking the issues of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, blocked by the US Administration, to the talks on space cannot be assessed as otherwise than a political trick: the Americans led the Geneva talks into an impasse, now they want to do the same with the Vienna talks. Space is an independent problem and should be solved in substance and not through "talks in general".

In this connection I would like to call attention to the fact commented upon by the American press itself, namely, that the White House attaches great significance to the "Vienna forum" in view of the election campaign currently underway in the USA. The US vice-president has said there is a need to neutralize the "sickening rhetoric" of the Democrats, who speak too much about dialogue. Another reason is also given: the American public (not only those who support the Democrats) is seriously concerned over the militarist programmes which are spoken about day in and day out, and not only spoken about. They devour allocations that are cosmic in their dimensions. The Americans are asking more and more often: where will all this lead?

Those who have recently visited the United States invariably begin their story by saying that an ever growing number of Americans fear for their own future and the future of the nation. This is also evidenced by public opinion polls. The intention evidently is to reassure the public by tactical steps without changing the general strategy aimed at winning superiority in the military field, undermining the socialist system, and at carrying out imperialism's global policy of aggression in relation to other countries.

It is universally recognized that the state of Soviet-American relations in many respects is of decisive significance for the world situation as a whole. When these relations develop normally, the political atmosphere in the world is favorable and, conversely, when the relations deteriorate, this has a negative effect on the international climate.

A constructive dialogue must be based primarily on renunciation of the desire to obtain military advantage to the detriment of the other side. As a minimum, what is required is that nothing be done in practical politics, which could aggravate the situation and bring about irreversible changes in Soviet-American relations and in the international situation in general.

A dialogue and talks are our method of solving international problems. But we emphatically reject all attempts to pursue a policy of strength and diktat in relation to ourselves.

#### AMERICAN ANTICOMMUNISTS PLOT NUCLEAR WAR

PM150950 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 14

[Ernst Genri "Publicist's Notes": "Who Advocates a Return to the Stone Age" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] We wrote (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 27, 1984) of the fact that the U.S. ruling circles, which are planning a nuclear war in Europe, are hiding from the American people the truth that such a war would result in unprecedented loss of human life and could even lead to the collapse of civilization, including, and by no means lastly, in America itself.

The facts confirm that the White House entourage is deliberately misleading the country's population by claiming, in essence, that nothing irretrievably terrible would happen to people and that it all boils down to shovels for digging defensive trenches and billions of dollars for Reagan's bomb shelters.

#### Deliberate Lie

The question arises: Do America's present rulers themselves believe in what they are saying, when they spread such obviously absurd claims that were scientifically refuted long ago, and when they call for the further unceasing stockpiling of nuclear, laser, neutron, space, and chemical weapons?

I am convinced they do not. They do not believe, and yet they deliberately speak untruths [nepravda]. There is almost no doubt that they have been ordered to do this. The Washington authorities fear the people, especially on the eve of the forthcoming presidential election. It can be asserted that not a single past U.S. president, no matter which of the two ruling parties in the country he belonged to, has told the population so many untruths about the country's future as the incumbent one. It is as if he is still acting a movie part written for him.

It is true that many of the most serious bourgeois politicians, and even more so, scientists, in the United States -- people who by no means belong to the left wing -- are proving that total chaos would reign in the United States in the event of a nuclear war, and that everything may end in something terrible. Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense under former president Carter and a physicist by profession, has declared: "We have no illusions at all about what a nuclear war would mean for mankind. It would be an unimaginable catastrophe."

Similar scientifically substantiated claims come from hundreds of other competent individuals and specialists. It is also true, however, that many Americans, carried away and lulled by Reagan's theatrical performance on the political stage, do not heed them. People are being reassured and lulled in every possible way, and their awareness is being dulled.

It must also be borne in mind that millions of Americans, especially those living in small towns, despite everything that has been experienced this century, have still not gotten used to the idea that their country may itself become a potential theater of military operations if it launches an aggression in the world arena. Over the last 200 years the Americans have not experienced any war against foreign enemies on their own territory. Even today, this is reflected in the mentality and feelings of many of them, and people in Washington do not fail to take advantage of this.

One way or another, however, one thing is beyond dispute. The consequences of a nuclear war launched by the United States would threaten humanity with a regression into pre-historic times. The right-wing forces in the capitalist world pretend not to believe in this threat, but matters are not so simple. The most extreme of these circles, those that are most despairing about modern history, are calculating on precisely these consequences; they are calculating on a catastrophe, and primarily in Europe.

#### Class Roots

The inclination to throw human society far back into the past has deep class roots. This is the whole secret.

Having reached its last stage of development, capitalism can no longer control its own contradictions and cannot tolerate further social progress in the world.

In order to prevent such progress, its extremist and mos. adventurist wing prepares itself for the ultimate gamble by completely blocking the path of society's further advance, and blocking it no matter what it may cost people. THE INSANITY OF THE ADVOCATES OF WAR IS NOT ACCIDENTAL. It stems from something law-governed in our time.

Almost 100 years ago, in 1887, Friedrich Engels wrote in his introduction to S. Borkheim's leaflet "In Memory of the Jingoists": "And finally, no other war is now possible for Prussia-Germany apart from a world war. And it would be a world war on an unprecedented scale and of unprecedented force... the devastation caused by the Thirty-Years War compressed into a period of 3-4 years and spread over the entire continent, famine and epidemics, the universal breakdown of order among the troops and people's masses...all this will end in universal bankruptcy..."

That is what one of the founders of Marxism wrote. He envisaged a world war of unprecedented force and foresaw devastation, the universal breakdown of order, epidemics, and famine; the only thing he could not have known was that the signal for all this would be given by U.S. imperialism, which in his time did not yet interfere very much in European affairs.

Universal breakdown of order... Is this not a secret part of the program of today's American "hawks," who are gambling on a nuclear war? Do they not want the world after that war to contain only pitiful, utterly exhausted people who have lost their spirit forever, and who for many years to come -- their offspring maybe for centuries -- would have to lead a life similar to that of Neanderthal man in the Stone Age?

Do these figures, in whom anticommunism has developed into a real mania, not consider that it is better to have the earth in ruins, a smoldering world with a dead culture, but at least a world without socialism?

They are afraid of being too late. The leaders of the imperialists' extreme wing bear in mind the fact that even in this century, the community of socialist countries may attain such prosperity and possess such attractive social, economic, and moral resources that people in the bourgeois countries will be irrepressibly drawn toward socialism. According to the imperialist extremists' calculations, the purpose of a murderous nuclear war is to prevent this.

Of course, we repeat, such views are held in the West mainly by the most aggressive anti-Soviet circles, the most extreme of the extreme, by those close to neofascism, and also by generals who have finally been carried too far by their militarist passions and dream of becoming dictators in a world they have devastated.

It is no secret that such people are to be found not only in the United States, but also in the FRG. It is well known that, in the event of a nuclear war, an unprecedented catastrophe would threaten West Germany, which is situated in the very center of Europe. Yet, it remains a fact that the West German militarists, heirs to Hitler's generals, are now playing the game of their American bosses, preferring not to speak too loudly about what is bound to happen to their motherland if, as is inevitable, the game is lost.

It is also well known that during World War II Hitler declared: If fascist Germany does not win the war, it would be better for it to disappear from the world map.

This is the same old approach toward the fate of mankind from the viewpoint of a class position taken to extremes, to its apogee.

Let millions and even billions of people perish, let devastation and collapse of order reign, let science halt in its tracks and art die, but in exchange, the extremists dream, capitalism will finally triumph in the class struggle, having strangled socialism!

After all, for them everything is resolved, not by any common sense or humanitarian or national considerations, but by their explosive class interests. In exchange for a nuclear attack on the socialist community, they are really prepared to risk a global tragedy. People within their circles obviously suppose that at least a fraction of the tormented population, transformed into semi-Neanderthals, would survive, and maybe sometime the shaken edifice of capitalism would be slowly restored.

#### Who Are They?

One question, far from insignificant, remains. Who are the people behind this conspiracy against humanity? There is no need to look too far for the answer. Here is an example.

T.K. Jones, U.S. assistant deputy secretary of defense for research and development [title as published], who told journalist R. Scheer that the question of Americans' survival in a nuclear war boils down to the availability of shovels and mud for a 1-day stay in "protective" pits, is nothing but a former staffer of the vast Boeing military-industrial corporation, who was in charge of weapons technology research there. In the Pentagon Jones is responsible for the development of plans to wage a "protracted" nuclear war and the "attainment of survivability" in it.

According to U.S. press reports, the group of former Boeing Corporation staffers also includes H. Reynolds, deputy director of the U.S. Defense Department's intelligence and space policy agency [as published]; M. Paisley, assistant secretary of the Navy; R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy; R. Mann, deputy leader of President Reagan's staff, and so on.

Those are only a few members of the group. They all reek of dollars through and through and they are all, naturally, filled with a burning and furious hatred of socialism. Is this a surprise to anyone?

The Boeing Corporation's annual turnover in 1982 exceeded \$9 billion. It is well known that its annual profit margin, mainly hidden, has at times reached 100 percent. Not so long ago, the U.S. press reported that Boeing had presented the Washington administration with a complete plan of how to sustain and survive a nuclear war for 6 months.

The country is still being misled, and the criminal game with the people goes on. But how will it end?

#### Homo Precatastrophilis?

Rosa Luxemburg, eminent figure of the German Communist Party murdered by counterrevolutionary terrorists, once presented the following historical prospect to the world's peoples: "socialism or a plunge into barbarity." Life is now confronting people with this alternative, dictated by the implacable laws of the class struggle -- not just philosophically, but specifically and in practical terms.

"Marxism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "has provided a guideline to make it possible to discover the laws governing this apparent labyrinth and chaos: the theory of the class struggle."

It is indisputable that a kind of law-governed pattern can increasingly be seen in contemporary capitalism's movement toward destruction and chaos.

The class that for an entire century now has been directly responsible for mankind's main calamities -- the exploitation of man by man, the privations, the world wars and the opposition to detente, the colonialism and neofascism, the use of science for criminal purposes, and the pollution of space with deadly weapons -- is now preparing for the most sinister and fateful adventures. It is prepared to do anything to "remove" socialism from Europe and the other continents.

Matters have progressed so far that a new anthropological term has now appeared in Western literature: "homo precatastrophilis" (pre-catastrophe man) instead of "homo sapiens." It is said that fascists in various countries already perceive in the specter of a world destroyed by nuclear war a new "thousand-year reich," which they would again strive to establish after the war.

When the Pentagon adopts plans to deploy 100 new, more powerful, and more accurate MX missiles carrying a total of 1,000 warheads, when the United States is stockpiling binary weapons filled with highly toxic neuroparalytic compounds which kill 20 civilians for every soldier, or when the U.S. troops stationed in the FRG are ordered to open fire at civilians surrounding the U.S. missile bases, then the most sinister expectations of the neofascists truly begin to look like a real threat.

To advance toward man's great peaceful future, or survive until his downfall into the prehistoric past -- this is the question facing people now. Socialism has already answered it.

'EXPERTS' ADDRESS U.S. CONGRESS ON SPACE WARS

PM150907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug -- U.S. militarist circles are drawing up plans to turn space into an arena for waging space wars -- plans extremely dangerous for the cause of peace. This is evidenced by hearings in the U.S. House of Representatives that were addressed, in particular, by Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the program to create an ABM system with space-based elements. His cynical attempts to portray the plan put forward by the White House as some kind of means of "removing fear of nuclear destruction," in fact, pursue just one aim -- to secure appropriations to the tune of \$1.5 billion in the next fiscal year, and then a further \$26 billion in 1986-1987 for the development of the space sector of the U.S. military-industrial complex. However, he has ignored the warnings of many authoritative specialists who point out that the arms race will assume a still more dangerous nature if the United States creates an ABM system with space-based elements.

The hearings were also addressed by other "experts," who, like Congressman D. Hunter from California, maintained that the administration's political opponents "want to jeopardize the American people's security by means of talks with the Soviet Union."

U.S. NAVY SECRETARY EXPECTED IN PRC 'THIS WEEK'

LD152218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1624 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] New York, 15 Aug (TASS) -- According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration "is moving steadily and without undue fuss in the direction of further reconciliation with China."

"It is expected that John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, will arrive in China this week, where he will begin an 8-day official visit with stops in Beijing and Shanghai, during which he will visit military installations. A Navy spokesman made it understood that Lehman will probably discuss the question of U.S. warships paying goodwill visits to Chinese ports, with answering visits by Chinese warships to the United States. The secretary may also discuss the possibility of the United States supplying China with naval weapons," the newspaper notes.

VLADIMIROV SCORES WU XUEQIAN REMARKS ON DRA

PM150837 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32, Aug 84 p 23

[S. Vladimirov article: "Laying Down the Law"]

[Text] Even before Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan left for his visit to China it was quite clear that the "Afghan question" was bound to figure in the talks. It has become customary for high-ranking officials from Pakistan, Washington, Beijing and some other countries, whenever they get together, to engage in a search for more ways to intervene in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to reiterate the threadbare anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan stereotypes designed to justify that intervention.

And now comes a XINHUA report from Peking that, at a banquet he gave for his Pakistani guest, China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian came up with the following "Any political settlement must be premised on the unconditional and complete withdrawal of foreign troops, and the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan must be fully respected and guaranteed."

This statement is not overendowed with logic. How can Afghanistan's sovereignty be respected without taking its own point of view on the "Afghan question" into account! It is believed in Kabul that the important thing is to distinguish between cause and effect. The undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism against democratic Afghanistan gave that friendly country bordering on the Soviet Union ample cause for requesting a limited contingent of Soviet troops to be brought in. As far back as May 1980, the Kabul government declared, and in August 1981 reaffirmed, that, with the termination of armed and other outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, there would no longer be any reason to rely on the U.S.S.R. for help.

The demand, totally unacceptable to Kabul, that the process of political settlement should begin with the withdrawal of the troops, merely leads to a stalemate, to preserving and aggravating the tension in the region.

The next round of consultations between Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, through the medium of Diego Cordovez, the personal representative of the U.N. Secretary General, is due to be held shortly in Geneva. Afghanistan is preparing for these consultations thoroughly and with a high sense of responsibility, displaying goodwill and a desire to search for mutually acceptable solutions, and in the hope of constructive results.

Beijing, as we can see, is also preparing for the Geneva meeting: its Pakistani guest was as good as told what position Islamabad was expected to take. Similarly definitive and in the same vein was the view expressed last May by U.S. Vice-President George Bush during his sojourn in Pakistan. Washington is already calling for the establishment of an Afghan "emigre government" (along the lines of the "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea" made up of Pol Pot cutthroats and Khmer reactionaries no doubt).

It is perfectly clear that were it not for the constant pressure being exerted on Islamabad, the continued injections of arms and financial aid to the dushman bands, and ideological subversion against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the "Afghan question" could have been solved long ago.

PRC EMBASSY PERSONNEL ATTEND MOSCOW SOIREE

OW160037 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society sponsored a soiree on 15 August at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries to mark the 90th birthday of celebrated Chinese writer Ye Shengtao.

At the soiree Soviet Sinologist (Solokin) delivered a report on the works and activities of Ye Shengtao, a realist writer in China and a founder of the Chinese Literature Research Society of Realist Writers. The report stressed that Ye Shengtao's realist stories attract readers because of their typical native characters, realistic plots, and vivid dialogue.

Attending the soiree were Soviet Sinologists, Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society activists, representatives of the public in Moscow, and Counselor Fang Zuan and other personnel of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

BEIJING CP COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION REPORTED

LD151515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] As the PRC central newspapers have reported, a reorganization has been carried out in the Beijing CPC City Committee in which 7 of the 15 standing committee members have been replaced. Observers are pointing out that the changes in the Beijing City Committee signify a new stage in the streamlining of the party organizations' guiding links.

GREETINGS, ACTIVITIES MARK DPRK LIBERATION DAY

## USSR Greetings to DPRK Leaders

PM151512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers convey to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administrative Council, and the Korean people cordial congratulations on the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The historic task of Korea's liberation was resolved 15 August 1945 as a result of the Soviet Army's crushing of Japanese militarism's elite forces. Having cast off the chains of foreign slavery, the Korean people embarked on the free, democratic, and socialist development of their motherland.

During the years since liberation, the working people of People's Korea, led by the WPK, have accomplished major socioeconomic transformations and defended the motherland's independence in the struggle against imperialism. They have scored major successes in building the new society. The selfless labor of the new Korea's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia has created the firm base of a socialist economy: science, and culture are steadily developing, and the people's prosperity is growing.

The Soviet people ardently acclaim the fraternal Korean People's achievements in the building of socialism and invariably support their just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the motherland's peaceful unification without any outside interference.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and the Moscow meetings and talks between Soviet and Korean leaders, strengthen our confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will further develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Korean peoples, in the interests of frustrating imperialism's aggressive intrigues and ensuring peace and security in the Far East, the Pacific, Asia, and throughout the world.

We wish you and your country's working people new successes in the work to implement the Sixth WPK Congress decisions and in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

DPRK Greetings to Chernenko

PM151516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself, I convey to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people ardent fraternal greetings on the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism.

The participation of the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the struggle against international fascism during World War II, in the war against Japan created a decisively favorable situation for our people's struggle for the motherland's rebirth. The liberation that our people, together with the Soviet Army, achieved on 15 August by routing the Japanese imperialist occupiers was a historic event that ushered in a new era in our people's struggle for autonomy, independence, and socialism, and established new milestones in the development of Korean-Soviet friendly relations.

Since the country's liberation, our people, under our party's leadership, repulsing the repeated aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, have reliably built a flourishing socialist state in this land and are now actively struggling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the implementation of the country's independent peaceful unification for the sake of attaining socialism's complete victory.

Our people do not forget the liberating role played by the Soviet Union, which shed blood for the cause of the motherland's rebirth, and are grateful that the Soviet people, as class allies and fellow-revolutionaries, always actively support our people's just cause.

The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and steadily developed and strengthened in the process of the prolonged joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of peace, socialism, and communism, is unbreakable.

Noting with great satisfaction that our recent visit to the Soviet Union was remarkably successful, I express the confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further expand and develop in all spheres in the spirit agreed at our meetings.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Soviet people even greater successes with all my heart in the struggle to improve the developed socialist society by implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums, and in the defense of peace in Europe, Asia, and all over the world.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

Ustinov Greets DPRK Counterpart

PM160832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The crushing rout of the Japanese Kwantung Army, and the expulsion of the invaders from Korean territory in the summer of 1945 by Soviet troops, created favorable preconditions for building a new society in the northern part of Korea.

Soviet Army servicemen, like all Soviet people, sincerely welcome the DPRK working people's successes in building socialism and fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress and fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the Korean People's Army personnel, further successes in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

DPRK Moscow Embassy Reception

PM160838 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] A 14 August public soiree in Moscow was devoted to the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders. The speeches at the soiree noted that the Soviet Army's successful combat operations in August 1945 led to the rout of the Kwantung Army and created favorable conditions for building a new society in the northern part of Korea.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, noted in his speech that the Korean people highly assess their friendship with the Soviet Union and are grateful to it for its active support in socialist building and in the struggle to reunify the motherland on a peaceful democratic basis. "We will continue to march in a single combat formation with the Soviet people in the struggle against imperialism and for our common cause -- the triumph of socialism and communism," the ambassador stated.

On the same day, Kwon Hui-kyong held a reception to mark the significant anniversary.

A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and military leaders attended the reception.

KUDASOV INTERVIEWS DPRK GENERAL ON SOVIET AID

PM151200 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[APN correspondent S. Kudasov dispatch for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Friendship Born of Joint Struggle"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- August 1945 was a turning point in the history of many Asian peoples who had languished under the hated foreign yoke for decades. The victorious Soviet Army, routing the million-strong Kwantung grouping of Japanese militarists, liberated the population of northeast China and North Korea.

At that unforgettable time, Korean patriots -- the fighters of the partisan detachments -- fought shoulder to shoulder with Soviet internationalist soldiers in the battles to free their motherland. The 22-year-old machinegunner Chon Mun-uk -- now a lieutenant general in the Korean People's Army and chief of the Kanggun Military College -- was also among them...

We talked with General Chon Mun-uk in his office. My interlocutor, despite being over 60 years old, looked cheerful, energetic, and intelligent. The atmosphere in the office matched its occupant, there was only one word for it -- businesslike.

"The fraternal friendship between our peoples was born and grew stronger in battles against the common enemy," Chon Mun-uk said. "It was a difficult time. The Japanese, sensing that the end of their domination was near, put up fierce resistance. Many Soviet officers and men, together with Korean partisans, fell on our soil in the decisive encounter with the enemy. Today their memory is enshrined in the granite of statues and obelisks in many DPRK cities and villages.

"Our people's pain and suffering, which will never be forgotten, were behind us. The dawn of freedom had broken and with it the difficult period of restoring the cities and settlements that had been reduced to ashes and resurrecting the motherland from the ruins. As we began peaceful building we did not forget for a minute that we would have to take up arms to defend our hard-won freedom if the situation warranted. Therefore, even at that time our party and government devoted the most serious attention to strengthening the country's defense capability. Our college, founded in November 1945, became one of the main avenues for Army cadres. As during the battles of August 1945, Soviet people were with us in peacetime, sharing their military experience. The subsequent course of events showed that all this was not for nothing: At the beginning of the fifties, our people again had to take up arms to defend their freedom and independence in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists."

Korean People's Army Lt Gen Chon Mun-uk has been serving the cause of the defense of his motherland for over 40 years now. His services in military labor have been highly assessed -- Chon Mun-uk has been decorated with 27 DPRK orders and medals.

#### U.S. NUCLEAR SUBS CALL AT JAPANESE PORT

LD161042 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 16 TASS -- The U.S. atomic-powered submarines Sargo and Aspro will enter in the afternoon today the Japanese Yokosuka port for "current repairs and replenishment of supplies," the news agency KYODO reported, quoting the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The Japanese foreign minister announced the visit of the U.S. submarines, quoting for its part the information of the U.S. Embassy, and stressed that the two submarines would remain in harbour as long as they need to accomplish their objectives. This statement obviously is at odds with the sentiments of the Japanese population. Residents of the Kanagawa prefecture, where the Yokosuka port is situated, are known to have proclaimed its territory a nuclear weapon-free zone.

The Pentagon did not think it necessary to notify the Japanese Government if the U.S. submarines carried nuclear weapons. The news agency reports that the U.S. Department of Defence only announced that the atomic-powered submarines of this class would be armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles but never said if those missiles were carried by the Sargo and the Aspro.

It would be the second call of atomic-powered submarines at the Yokosuka port, the site of a large U.S. naval base, this August, the news agency reports. Altogether 6 atomic-powered submarines have called at that main base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet this year.

DRA'S KARMAL ON U.S. ROLE IN 'UNDECLARED WAR'

PM160913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] The Afghan nation is confidently moving along the path of building a new society and implementing profound revolutionary transformations. This has been stated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, who spoke at a meeting of Ministry of National Defense activists. This process would proceed much more rapidly were it not for the undeclared war being waged against sovereign Afghanistan by international imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the United States.

B. Karmal blamed the U.S. for whipping up international tension. Through the fault of the United States and its stooges, mankind is facing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Trampling underfoot the norms of the international law, the Reagan administration has included many regions of the world, including Afghanistan, in a zone of its so-called "vital interests." Striving to aggravate the situation that has formed around Afghanistan even more, the United States attempts to turn neighbouring Pakistan into a springboard of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan leader further pointed out the conspiracies and instigative policy of Iran's reactionary circles aimed at undermining the good-neighbourly relations between the Afghan and Iranian people.

B. Karmal called on the conference participants to make the greatest possible efforts in the cause of strengthening the Armed Forces and consolidating their ties with the broad masses of the Republic's working people to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, counterrevolution, and reaction.

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO INDIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 August carries in its First Edition on its front page a TASS report on the Soviet Union's congratulatory message to India on India's independence day. The PRAVDA greetings message has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 6, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one, reads in PRAVDA:...[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India

To Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

On behalf of the people and leadership of the Soviet Union we cordially congratulate you and through you the government and...(deleting dateline, picking up from paragraph one, penultimate line, providing PRAVDA opening)

Paragraph two, line one, reads in PRAVDA:...of independent development, the industrious Indian...(deleting editorial interpolation)

Last paragraph, last line, reads in PRAVDA:...and world peace.

We sincerely wish you, esteemed Mr President and Mrs Prime Minister, good health and successes in your future activity, and we wish prosperity to India's people.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers...(supplying closing paragraph and signatories)

PRAVDA omits all quotation marks contained in referent item.

INDIA'S GANDHI, SINGH ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD151939 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports:

Streets and squares of India's cities and towns are decorated with flags and streamers. The country is marking the national holiday -- the Independence Day. A mammoth meeting devoted to the 37th anniversary of India's independence was held at the walls of the historical Red Fort.

A speech at the meeting was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Over the years of independence, she said, the country attained major successes in industry, agriculture, education, public health. The Seventh Five-Year Plan of socio-economic development (1985-1990) will be a new important stage. In the plan the emphasis is made on expansion of food production, measures against unemployment.

India, as leader of the Nonaligned Movement, is exerting efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, at reducing and liquidating nuclear arsenals, at ensuring universal peace. In the recent time, the country faced a new imperialist threat, said Indira Gandhi. The forces of external and internal reaction are creating danger for its unity and territorial integrity. The propaganda machine of some states launched a slanderous and malicious anti-Indian campaign. The cause of special concern is the growth of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean where the Pentagon is known to have concentrated scores of combatant ships, and massive deliveries of newest American armaments to Pakistan. The head of India's Government called upon the people to strengthen unity, to give firm rebuff to any threat from outside.

President Zail Singh made a national radio address to the people on the occasion of the Independence Day the day before. The president stated that India marked the anniversary of independence this year in a complicated situation. The nuclear arms race threatens the existence of the whole of mankind, he noted. To eliminate that threat for all time, to preserve peace, it is necessary to create such an international order that would provide all the countries with a possibility to freely shape their policy and follow the course chosen.

The president emphasised the significance of the recent joint Soviet-Indian space flight. "I should like to specially mention the historical event of this year, when an Indian citizen went to outer space for the first time", said Zail Singh.

VINOGRADOV VIEWS INDIA'S SITUATION ON NATIONAL DAY

LD150858 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports:

The Indian people today are observing a national holiday, independence day. Thirty seven years ago Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of this country after it had cast off the yoke of British colonialism, raised India's triple-coloured flag above the Red Fort. Over the historically short span of time that has elapsed since then, the Republic of India has scored big successes. Its gross national product has increased by more than ten times, its electricity generation has grown by 20 times, and its oil output by seven times.

India's peaceful foreign policy has earned it a high international prestige. The largest state in South Asia has consistently worked for enhancing universal security, bringing about disarmament, and removing the threat of war.

India's successful progress along the road of consolidating its political and economic independence has caused the unconcealed irritation of imperialist and reactionary forces. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in Parliament recently that India had of late come under ferocious attacks from the outside. Influential forces abroad, she stressed, were not pleased with her country having made impressive progress and with its playing the leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The United States and other imperialist powers are stepping up pressure on India. The Pentagon is steadily increasing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and scaling up supplies of offensive arms to Pakistan. India's foes have placed a special stake on support to subversive groups operating inside this country. They are generously supplying arms and ammunition via the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's channels with the help of Pakistani special services to terrorist groups in the states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and north-eastern districts. It is known that American instructors are training agent-saboteurs in camps in Pakistan and Canada for infiltration into India. When decisive measures were adopted against Punjab terrorists, a vicious anti-Indian campaign was launched in the West. U.S. Congress even decided to organize a provocative "hearing on Punjab".

In conditions where the international situation has deteriorated and external forces have escalated their intrigues to undermine India's territorial integrity, the local press stresses, the bonds of friendship and cooperation linking this country with the Soviet Union are assuming special significance. Multifaceted cooperation between the two countries is a striking example of equal and mutually advantageous relations between states with different social systems.

#### ARKHIPOV ADDRESSES OPENING OF INDIAN EXHIBITION

LD151059 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- "Soviet-Indian relations have an upwards trend. They are based on the solid foundation of the basic interests of our peoples and their shared concern for strengthening peace and security on the planet", Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said at the opening of an Indian national exhibition in Moscow today.

It is significant, he said, that the show's opening coincides with the celebration of the 37th anniversary of India's independence. After liberating themselves from the colonial yoke, the Indian people have achieved no small successes in developing their economy, science, and culture. Nearly three decades have passed since the first Soviet-Indian economic agreement was signed, Ivan Arkhipov said. "Since then, the eternally green tree of our cooperation has grown and become stronger, with ever new branches appearing on it."

Ivan Arkhipov read out a message of greetings from the Soviet Government to the organizers and participants of the exhibition, expressing wishes of new achievements in advancing the economic and social development of independent India and consolidating its international positions.

Leader of the Indian delegation, Vijay Bhaskara Reddy, shipping and transportation minister, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its involvement in developing key economic sectors in India. He stressed that Indian-Soviet cooperation was developing on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Reddy said the growth of bilateral trade, which had over the past 30 years increased from 13 million to 31,000 million rupees, had been phenomenal. He voiced the hope that in the forthcoming five-year period it would further double and involve new kinds of commodities. That aim was being served by the current show of India's export possibilities.

BIRYUKOV SUMMARIZES PRK PREMIER'S USSR VISIT

LD151044 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes.

Visits by Chan Si, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland became a fresh step in the expansion of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Major aspects of the further expansion and improvement of cooperation, in particular, in building a material base for the development of contacts in culture, health care, and sport, and also contacts between public organizations, were discussed in the course of those visits.

Exchanges of opinion on international issues confirmed the unanimity of the sides in their views of the present-day world situation and their interest in the further development of cooperation in foreign policy.

It is perfectly obvious that the large-scale and complex tasks tackled by the peoples of Kampuchea and all the countries of the socialist community can be accomplished only under conditions of lasting peace, trust, mutual understanding, and broad cooperation among states.

However, the international situation remains complex and tense through the fault of the imperialist forces. The Reagan administration is pursuing an aggressive policy. It tries to dictate to other countries and follows a course of using brute force and institutionalized terrorism against the peoples which have chosen the road to independent development.

The imperialist threat has also grown worse in Asia, vast areas of which have been labelled by Washington as zones of its "vital interests". The United States is trying to integrate here military alliances and bilateral pacts set up under its sponsorship into a single whole. The militarization of Japan keeps growing. The country is becoming more and more involved in NATO's strategic plans and assuming extensive military obligations in Asia and the Pacific.

The imperialists and their henchmen are troubled by the impressive achievements of the Kampuchean people in rehabilitating the country, ruined during the years of aggression and Pol Pot rule. The hostile intrigues of the external forces, the Pol Pot men, and other Khmer reactionaries, operating from behind the front of "the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea", continue unabated. Their purpose is to subvert and halt the process of revolutionary change in People's Kampuchea and to hamper the forward march of the Republic.

The intrigues of the enemies of People's Kampuchea, however, are bound to fail. It was reiterated during the visits of the Kampuchean leader that the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community had followed and continued to follow their immutable principled line of rendering comprehensive assistance and support to fraternal Kampuchea in building a new life and in defending revolutionary change. The hostile actions of imperialism and international reaction against People's Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries were strongly denounced. At the same time, unconditional support was given to measures proposed by Kampuchea jointly with Vietnam and Laos to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and to establish a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in that region. The need to give People's Kampuchea its lawful seat at the United Nations and other international organizations were strongly stressed anew.

The results of the visits paid by the Kampuchean head of government to countries of the socialist community are viewed as evidence of the further growth of the international prestige of People's Kampuchea. The country plays a noticeable role in the struggle waged by the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of our time against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and for peace and social progress in the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES PRK'S BOU THANG ON DEFENSE

PM151046 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Kampuchean People's Resolve"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Aug -- All attempts by the forces of imperialism and international reaction to halt the onward development of the Kampuchean revolution and to restore their puppets to power in the country will fail, Bou Thang, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo member and PRK national defense minister, has stated.

Speaking in Batdambang Province, he stressed that the people's power in Kampuchea is constantly growing stronger. Under the leadership of the KPRP and PRK Government, the people are successfully overcoming the difficult legacy of the bloody genocidal regime and are building a new life. Production rates in the country are increasing with every passing year, education and culture are growing, and medical services are being organized. The People's Revolutionary Army, which vigilantly guards the revolutionary gains, has grown significantly stronger. These successes are indissolubly linked with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries, the national defense minister noted.

However, he said, the young Republic's enemies are not laying down their weapons. Thailand, as an obedient tool in the hands of imperialism and hegemonism, is continuing its provocations on the PRK border and is harboring Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionaries on its territory. This policy is not in the interests of the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries, leads to an exacerbation of the region's situation, and undermines the incipient trend toward dialogue.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO MEET WITH PRC LEADER

PM141500 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Official Chronicle"]

[Text] The Romanian newspapers report that N. Ceausescu has received E. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress. They also report that Li Xiannian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and PRC president, will head the PRC party and state delegation to the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism, and will then pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIAN EMBASSY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD152001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] A press conference was held at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the USSR today, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, acquainted journalists with the country's successes in socialist construction. He noted the great importance, for the further development of Romanian-Soviet relations, of deepening ties between the RCP and the CPSU and of expanding cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The ambassador stressed that the recent talks between Comrades Ceausescu and Chernenko made a major new contribution to the strengthening of the multifaceted friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

TRUD'S KOLCHANOV WRITES ON NEO-NAZIS IN FRG

AU141419 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 Aug 84 pp 2, 3

[Article by Rudolf Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD: "Among Neo-Nazis -- The Haunting of the Past"]

[Text] Fifteen years ago in the FRG I met some neo-Nazis. It was in the Bavarian town of Augsburg, in a small inn called the "Golden Goose," the small colored windows of which are set right into the ceiling. Here one can have a fat frankfurter, and on the scantily clad women, one can see that they are tired of the night spent on the streets; here also are sellers, idlers, and guest-workers.

With a mug of beer in each hand, song and cheer, the people and those who have only met a minute earlier form friendships with the openness of drunkards, and whisper intimately. A purple-faced, tipsy fellow sat down near me, put a mug of beer on the table, and with this, considered the friendship made. He started to complain:

"The Reds are the cause of everything," and then pulled a booklet out of his pocket. On the cover were three big letters: NDP -- National Democratic Party.

There are not many members in this neo-Nazi party nor in other, similar groups; nevertheless, I met with people of this breed. In Nuernberg, at an antifascist meeting, a slim, middle-aged man, with gold-rimmed glasses on his nose, hung a small, neo-Nazi note on the back of one of my journalist colleagues. I tore it off, but I used the opportunity to have a "psychological" discussion with the man. It turned out that he owns a shop.

He is a university graduate, something of little use in business but it showed in his fluid talk, whose expression did not at all resemble that of my temporary, purple-faced acquaintance mentioned earlier:

"Hostile powers tore our nation into pieces," he said. "We cannot reconcile ourselves to this. The new generation cannot be blamed for the mistakes committed by the elders. In addition, there are many unclear things in the history of World War II. The furnaces were built after the war by those who were interested in humiliating the German nation. Bolshevism forced the Hitlerite World War to break out...."

Sociologists have analyzed the memberships of neo-Nazi organizations. According to their data, more than two-thirds of the members are from the middle class: tradesmen, craftsmen, farmers, laborers, and clerks. Almost one-fifth were members of Hitler's party. But why do they rally under the banner of neonazism?

Nationalism. "They like themselves again," admits DER SPIEGEL.

"They please each other again in listening to stories filled with prejudices about German good deeds, the self-sacrificing devotion that lasted to the last minute, about diligence and fulfillment of one's duty." They feel nostalgic about those times when Horst Wessel's tunes were heard.

The brown infection in the FRG is generally characterized by adventurousness. The neo-Nazi leaders feel no gap between their insane desires and their potential. The National Democratic Party's program states: "Germany has a claim on those territories that the German people have been living on for centuries. We are taking a firm stand for our rights connected to our lands."

Although the neo-Nazis differ from each other, they are similar in that they are demagogues, man-haters, nationalists, adventurists, anticommunists, passionate revanchists, and believers in a new, bloody campaign against the socialist countries. I spoke with different people in the FRG about this question. At official places they said: "Of course, there is right-wing radicalism in our country, but it is of minor importance...."

But is it possible to measure the right-wing danger in figures? Hitler's party numbered only seven when he became the leader of the fascists. By 1933, all of Germany was already in the Nazi's hands. Of course, we must not draw a direct parallel between 1933 and the present since huge changes have taken place concerning the German empire itself. On its Eastern border, a peace-loving, socialist GDR has emerged. But it would be a historic sin to turn a blind eye to the revival of neo-Nazis in the FRG. It is particularly dangerous that they are appearing when the country is militarized, when new U.S. intermediate range missiles are being deployed on its territory, first-strike weapons directed towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

When Foreign Minister Genscher visited the Soviet Union, he denied the existence of revanchist, generally right-wing-oriented groups. It is only that the West German press contradicts such declarations. The KONKRET journal writes that the neo-Nazi groups terrorize FRG youth organizations with tacit support. Since only 1980, the extremist right-wing rascals have killed no fewer than 28 people and have injured 700.

Although, for instance, the National Socialist Action Front neo-Nazi organization has been banned, the neo-Nazis are undisturbedly busy in putting new groups together. Their "leader," M. Kuhn, directs his men from Switzerland. The group's gazette INTERNAL FRONT has been renamed NEW FRONT. Kuhn's organization, concludes KONKRET, was patterned after the Hitler party.

Recently in the FRG, dozens of neo-Nazi organizations and groups have begun feverish activity. The government does not consider the national organization of former SS soldiers as right-wing extremists, although there are still about 300,000 SS men living in the FRG.

Their organizing contradicts the decisions of the Nuernberg International Military Court, which considered the SS troop organization criminal. Article No 139 of the FRG Constitution made the Nazi Party illegal, and banned the formation of similar organizations in the country; in spite of this, there are signs of indulgence towards the actual former Nazis and their followers. Eleven book publishing houses, 17 newspaper and journal publishing houses, and 17 agencies deal with the publishing and spread of neo-Nazi literature.

Under such conditions, the neo-Nazis have become bold. Not long ago, a 500-member anti-fascist meeting took place in Rhine-Westfalia demanding the closure of the National Democratic Party. A gang of young neo-Nazis attacked the participants of the meeting with iron chains and rubber batons. Although 300 policemen guarded the meeting, "they could not prevent" the rioting.

The main political slogan of the neo-Nazis is revanchism, demanding the return of former territories. But let those who became involved in revanchism, and those who support its spread, not forget that history has already given a tough lesson once... .

#### HUNGARIAN, USSR AGRICULTURE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD141212 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jenő Vancsa and delegation visited the Soviet Union, August 6-13, invited by Agriculture Minister V. K. Mesyats.

The two ministers discussed the bilateral agricultural relations and opportunities of expanding relations. The delegation studied work done at agricultural research institutes in the Krasnodar and Stavropol regions.

Deputy Prime Minister Ziya Nuriyev met Jenő Vancsa in Moscow.

#### SOVIET WARSHIPS SAIL HOME AFTER VISIT TO VARNA

PM160848 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own special correspondent Captain Lieutenant V. Pasyakin dispatch: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Varna, 14 Aug -- The official friendly visit by a detachment of Soviet warships under the flag of Admiral A. M. Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has ended. During the visit, the detachment's personnel participated in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian Navy.

The visit was part of efforts to strengthen the combat collaboration between the fraternal navies and the unity, cohesion, and indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The large antisubmarine ships Kerch and Krasnyy Kavkaz have left hospitable Varna and are sailing for home.

REASONS FOR FRENCH STRIKE FORCE IN FRG REJECTED

LD151355 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Malyukin writes:

As is clear from an August 15 report of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE from the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, they welcomed there formation by the French Government of a "mighty interventionist force designed for rapid use in the FRG in case of an invasion from the Warsaw Pact." The AFP cites in this connection pronouncements by U.S. General Bernard Rogers, who praised them for quantitative and qualitative contribution to the allied cause in Europe and who condescendingly tapped his French friends on the shoulder.

In reality France's decision will hardly produce indelible impression on the Warsaw Treaty states. But meanwhile it will reaffirm once again the validity of the stand of the Soviet Union which insists that the armed forces of the U.S. NATO allies -- Britain and France should be taken into account in comparing the correlation of forces in Europe.

Apart from the purely military aspect, the curtsey made by the present-day authorities in Paris towards the U.S. leader has also a psychological aspect, and it would be an error to ignore it. The matter is that the French Government's decision was motivated by the possibility of "invasion" of Western Europe by armed forces of socialist states.

Such fantastic vistas have long become gibberish in which none of the sober-minded persons in the West believes. In any case, many responsible statesmen of Western countries, including France, when coming to Moscow, considered it their duty to officially dissociate themselves from the paranoia of those who spread alarmist predictions.

On the other hand, it is nobody's secret that it is not the Warsaw Treaty but NATO which bases its military strategy on the first-strike possibility. It is not the Warsaw Treaty, but NATO which systematically turns down all proposals, one after another, the proposals which are aimed at reduction of the level of military confrontation, renunciation of the first use of both nuclear and conventional types of weapons.

Then, from whom does come a real, not mythical, threat of invasion?

SEROV ALLEGES PERSECUTION OF FRG COMMUNISTS

LD151933 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The persecution of progressively minded people, primarily those who oppose the turning of the West German territory into a launching pad for new American nuclear first-strike missiles, is being intensified in the FRG. The right-wing coalition is going to resort to new violations of human rights, said the member of the secretariat of the board of the German Communist Party Sepp Mayer. Reagan's "crusade" against communism and progress started with the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles is going on in our country as well -- in the form of suppressing democratic rights, he pointed out.

West German democratic public recalls with anxiety in this connection the 50s, when the German Communist Party was banned and many opponents of the remilitarisation of West Germany fell victim to repressions.

The incumbent leaders of West Germany also direct their blow at Communists - the consistent fighters against militarisation and the arms race. The fresh example of it is the persecution of the post worker, deputy of the municipal council of Marburg (Hessen) from the German Communist Party Herbert Bastian. The minister of Post and Telegraph Christian Schwarz-Schilling (the Christian Democratic Union) demanded that he dissociate himself from the Communist Party. Otherwise, in the opinion of the minister, he should give up his deputy mandate.

It should be pointed out that the West German authorities persecute and dismiss people not only for their Communist Party membership, but also for the refusal to make an "oath of anti-communism". It is for this reason that Hans Lau, a teacher at one of the schools in Kiel (Schleswig-Holstein), was removed from the teaching work. The Lueneburg court which adopted the decision on his dismissal charged him with the refusal to reject communist ideas. The same thing happened to the non-party teacher from Flensburg Engelbert Maass. In the opinion of school authorities, he committed a grave misdemeanour: he went to a meeting of the German Communist Party in order to get information about it. It should be stressed, the party is functioning quite legally in accordance with the fundamental law of West Germany.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. PRESSURE ON BELGIAN FIRM

PM151123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "United States-West Europe: Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 Aug -- The U.S. Administration is continuing to put pressure on its NATO allies in an attempt to impede the normal development of their mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The latest victim of U.S. pressure has been the Belgian firm Pegard. Not without the aid of Belgian External Affairs Minister L. Tindemans, Washington succeeded in erecting artificial barriers that have prevented the firm from fulfilling its contract to deliver a large milling and boring machine to the USSR. According to the U.S. side's unfounded assertions, this machine had a "strategic" function.

However, common sense and irrefutable facts attest that the real reason for this scandalous story is the crude diktat of Reagan's administration which long ago steered a course toward fueling tension in East-West relations and ruining its West European competitors.

The contract in question was concluded in April 1982 with the knowledge of the present right-centrist Belgian Government. At that time, there was no question about the delivery of this machine to the USSR.

A specially appointed technical commission published a report concluding that the machine was not ultra-new or secret and the Belgian Government was obliged to agree. Moreover, the commission submitted a whole list of Western firms producing similar output and some of them have already supplied machines of this class to the USSR.

Here it became known that the milling and boring machine intended for delivery to the USSR will, at Washington's insistence, be sold to the Belgian Defense Ministry. That was the decision made by Belgian Defense Minister A. Vreven who is now in the United States, under obvious pressure from Pentagon chief C. Weinberger.

In following the U.S. Administration's lead, the Belgian Government has sacrificed its national interests to the White House's imperial ambitions. The decision it has made merely plays into Washington's hand, which is seeking to deadlock East-West trade and economic relations.

KOVALEV COMMENTS ON SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD141502 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Eduard Kovalev commentary entitled "Spain and NATO"]

[Text] In recent weeks, the issue of whether or not Spain should remain in the Atlantic bloc has been put on the order of the day with all keenness. If the country decides to leave NATO, when and how will this take place? In the judgment of many Spaniards, entry into NATO was a hasty step taken by the Calvo Sotelo government, whose party then suffered an overwhelming defeat in the parliamentary elections. As is known, Atlantic circles, notably Washington, exerted pressure on Spain in the course of its admission to NATO. The United States and its NATO clique were engaged in persuading the centrist government in a thousand different ways that it should join the political-military bloc, promising it assistance in the modernization of the Spanish Armed Forces, favorable conditions for Madrid's trade cooperation with Western countries, economic aid, and so forth.

Today, Spain's allies in NATO, above all Washington, frankly admit that having entered into the Atlantic alliance, the Spaniards undertook certain commitments with the West and that now it is not good to renege on them. Those who are in favor of Spain's remaining in the Western alliance frighten the country by saying that if they leave the bloc it will have unfavorable repercussions on the existing parity of forces between East and West. The pressure being put on the Moncloa is so strong that Spanish Government circles -- in spite of popular demands -- have not yet fixed the date for the promised referendum in the October elections to the Cortes.

In any case, NATO fears -- and this is underlined by the daily EL PAIS with good cause -- that the negative result of the referendum and Spain's withdrawal from the Atlantic bloc could start a chain reaction and not only frustrate the nuclear armaments plans in Western Europe, but also cause the withdrawal from NATO of some other countries, for example Greece, Denmark, or Iceland, where the movement for the dismantling of U.S. military bases and the annulment of the agreement signed with NATO is strong.

It is obvious that the undefined position regarding NATO and the referendum only worsens the problem and may complicate the political situation within the Socialist Party. Regarding this, our attention is drawn to Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra's call to his party and government colleagues to reject the stance of expectancy and make the PSOE and cabinet position on the Spain-NATO issue public. Guerra stated that those leaders who have changed their anti-NATO opinions should openly say so. The people will also give their opinion regarding the issue in the referendum.

Culture Minister Javier Solana was the first to respond to the call, expressing himself to be against Spain's membership in NATO whose policy, Solana said, is directed toward confrontation and breaking up disarmament negotiations. In their turn, the leftist socialists, who hold considerable influence in the party organization in Madrid, Catalonia, Valencia and Aragon, said that there is no basis for Spain belonging to NATO. Luis Soriano, a distinguished PSOE figure, affirmed that the referendum on NATO should be carried out with his party's active participation. Admitting their stance on this issue would mean that an end could be put to all the speculation and misinformation being circulated aimed at destabilizing the political situation in Spain. This is very important when you take into account that although 60 percent of Spanish people reject Spain's remaining in NATO, the forces of the Right propose to unleash a propaganda campaign in the near future in favor of Spain's complete integration in the Atlantic alliance.

USSR-KUWAIT MILITARY AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD151123 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 15 (KUNA) -- Kuwait and the Soviet Union Wednesday signed military agreements by which Moscow will supply the Kuwaiti Army Air Force and Air Defense system with advanced equipment.

The agreements were signed at the premises of the Ministry of Defense by acting Defense Ministry Undersecretary Faisal ad-Daoud while head of the General Engineering Department at the Soviet International Economic Relations Department Navy Admiral Yuriy Grishin signed on behalf of his country in the presence of senior Kuwaiti Army officers and the Soviet delegates.

Ad-Daoud told KUNA that the agreements fall in line with Kuwait's policy in modernizing weapons of various Army sectors and follows the Kuwaiti Defense Minister Sheykh Salim as-Sabah's visit to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET ADVISERS SEEN IN LEBANON'S AL-BIQA'

NC151909 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Five Soviet advisers, carrying maps and accompanied by senior Syrian Army officers, have been seen on the As-Suwayri plain in the Al-Biqa' area. According to our correspondent in Al-Biqa', this area was declared a military zone 2 days ago.

Our correspondent adds that the Syrian forces have established a number of elevated observation posts along the front with the Israeli forces in western Al-Biqa'. Our correspondent also reports that the Syrian Army can now look deep into Israeli-controlled territory.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON RED SEA, SUEZ MINING

## Soviet Ship Strikes Mine

GF151410 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Norwegian navigation sources reported today that a Soviet trawler struck a mine in the southern part of the Red Sea yesterday and that an Egyptian mine sweeper detonated a mine in the same area. The source added that the amount of damage to the Soviet trawler is unknown and that the explosion took place on the east side of the coast of Hanish Island at the southern entrance of the Red Sea.

The sources stated that its information was taken from a Norwegian ship in the Red Sea that witnessed the explosion. They added that an Egyptian destroyer searching for mines detonated a mine in the same region. The Union of Norwegian Shipowners said today that sailors will be given a 100-percent increase in allowances for war dangers to work in a region south of the Red Sea.

## PRAVDA Reports Situation

PM151345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Situation in the Red Sea"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug -- A Polish freighter was damaged by a mine explosion in the southern part of the Red Sea yesterday. Thus, the number of ships blown up by mines in the Red Sea has reached 14.

At the same time, not a single incident was reported in the northern part of the sea over the past week. The explosions in the Suez Canal ceased after the Egyptian authorities stepped up patrolling their territorial waters and began inspecting ships proceeding through the Suez Canal. Shipping is taking place along the route without interruption. Driving along the canal bank yesterday. I counted 49 ships sailing in both directions.

The mining of the Red Sea has been evaluated here as a criminal act. Egyptian President H. Mubarak has declared that, if a particular country's complicity in this act is brought to light, its ships will be barred access to the Suez Canal.

While noting the need to ensure the safety of shipping in the Red Sea, commentators, however, voice alarm at the fact that, in addition to the independent actions being taken by Egypt and other littoral states, the naval forces of Western powers are stepping up their activity in the Red Sea basin. U.S., French, and British warships are already assembling in this region.

#### U.S. Role in Mine Cleanup Scored

LD151441 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 15 TASS -- The United States and its NATO allies on the plea of "clearing sea lanes from mines" continue to bring armed forces to the Red Sea area. According to news agencies report, five British and two French ships passed through the Suez Canal yesterday. Three U.S. mine sweeping helicopters and 120 servicemen have been brought to the region. Another four helicopters of the U.S. armed forces and two hundred military specialists are due to arrive at the Suez Canal on board a transport ship in the coming days.

Political observers, commenting on the concentration of NATO ships in the Red Sea, point out that this is virtually a question of the revival of the so-called "mutinational force" in the Middle East, the force which is intended to ensure the USA's and other Western powers' interests in the area.

Paris August 15 TASS -- According to a report of the newspaper LE MONDE, a special coordination committee to clear the Red Sea of mines has been set up with the participation of the United States and Britain. In this connection the French press points out that that will be a military committee and that the mine-clearing operation is developing into "NATOisation" of the region.

Algiers August 15 TASS -- The aggressive intrigues by U.S. imperialism and its followers in the Middle East are directed against the sovereignty and independence of Arab peoples, stated 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is now in Algeria on a visit. The United States and its NATO allies want to make use of the situation in the Red Sea to impose the neo-colonialist doctrine on Arab states, the minister emphasised.

Damascus August 15 TASS -- The aim of the crisis provoked by U.S. imperialism in the Red Sea area is to increase the armed presence of the USA and NATO countries in proximity to oil fields and to create a springboard for constant interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the region, writes the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN.

Damascus radio views the development of events in the Red Sea as Washington's and its allies' global conspiracy against the Arabs. The United States and Israel, whose attempts to establish their domination in Lebanon and in the Persian Gulf area have ended in failure, are seeking to use the current situation for the realisation of their strategic plans, the radio emphasised.

EGYPTIAN PERIODICAL PRAISES SOVIET AID

PM151359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Sincere Friend, Reliable Partner": "Noble Stand"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug -- The Egyptian magazine AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARBI comes out in support of developing Arab-Soviet relations and cooperation in every possible way. Unlike the United States, which wholly supports Israel, the magazine writes, the Soviet Union is the sincere friend and reliable ally of the Arab peoples in their just struggle. The strengthening of Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation accords with the interests of peace and stability in the Near East.

The magazine highly evaluates the Soviet Union's aid to Egypt. The Aswan High Dam, constructed with the USSR's assistance, the article emphasises, has become a symbol of Arab-Soviet friendship and fruitful cooperation. The Egyptian people will never forget the noble stand taken by the USSR during the triple imperialist aggression against Egypt in 1956, the assistance in restoring and strengthening the Egyptian Armed Forces in the sixties, and the Soviet Union's immutable support for the Arab peoples' just cause in the international arena.

The Arabs, the magazine writes, know perfectly well who is their friend and who their enemy, who helps them disinterestedly and who supplies the Israeli aggressors with lethal weapons. Devastated villages and refugee camps, ruined cities, hospitals and schools destroyed, thousands of Arabs killed -- these are the U.S. "achievements" in the Near East, the article points out.

YEMENI MUSLIM DELEGATION DEPARTS 31 JUL

PM151220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of Muslims from the Yemen Arab Republic headed by 'Ali bin 'Ali as-Saman, minister of awqaf and guidance, left Moscow for home on 31 July. It was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Muslim organizations.

The guests saw the Soviet people's success in the development of the economy and culture, and the religious life of Muslims in Moscow, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Dagestan.

Minister 'Ali bin 'Ali as-Saman, evaluating the results of the visit, expressed confidence that it will help further strengthen ties between the two countries' peoples.

BRIEFS

USSR-PDRY AGREEMENT -- A Soviet-South Yemeni intergovernmental agreement on geological prospecting work at the (?Meden) gold deposit in the province of Hadramawt has been signed in Moscow. The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by Comrade Khotsialov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Yemeni side by Comrade Baammal, minister of industry. The realization of the agreement will be an important contribution to the development of the national economy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Present at the signing of the agreement was Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Yemen to the USSR. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 84 LD]

IMPERIALISM'S AFRICAN POLICY ANALYZED, CONDEMNED

PM151333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor E. Obminskiy under the "Problems and Opinions" rubric: "Imperialism's Counterattack: Colonialism's Schemes in Africa"]

[Text] In the recent past, when talk turned to the severe adversities experienced by countries that had just liberated themselves, former colonialists could not, despite all their resourcefulness, fail to experience a certain embarrassment: The cause and effect relationship between their age-old domination and the unrelieved poverty and decline of the "favored" peoples was too obvious.

It is another matter now. The young states have now been progressing along the path of independent political development and seeking to resolve their problems by themselves for 20-30 years. It is true that this autonomy for many of them is incomplete. They are like a lame person walking through a stony, scorching desert, and, moreover, with only one sandal. The monocultural economy of many developing countries is, as a rule, handicapped in precisely this way. With it, as with only one leg, you do not get far quickly. On the whole, these states have nevertheless achieved more during the years of liberation than during the whole period of their dependent existence. The problems, however, have not dependent existence. The problems, however, have not diminished; on the contrary, the road of further development is becoming increasingly steep and dangerous.

Specialists, for example, predict that as early as the end of the 20th century, the developing countries will have to import millions upon millions of tons of extra food to feed their rapidly increasing populations and will have to continue paying astronomical sums, exceeding all that they can earn through selling, to settle foreign debts. And the debts already come to \$800 billion! The bourgeois press is showing ill-concealed malicious satisfaction at all this: Look at how our former charges have made fools of themselves.

Is there a way out of what would appear to be a dead end?

Of course there is. It is simple, but success requires the unity of the vast majority of developing countries.

The Western bourgeois monopolists must no longer be allowed to endlessly drag out the resolution of the urgent questions of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and safeguarding the right of the liberated countries' peoples to genuinely autonomous development. However, it turns out that now the former colonialists have decided the right moment has come...not to rescue the Third World, but to take "revenge" upon it. With ill-concealed satisfaction, the forces of international capital attribute the young states' difficulties precisely to their "autonomous activity" and inability to "adapt" themselves to, or, more accurately, submit to, the cruel exploitative realities of the world capitalist economy in which the vast majority of developing countries continue to find themselves.

As usual, the tone of this far-reaching campaign has been set by the American financial bosses and by those who work for them. It transpires, just think of it, that the Reagan administration "thinks that many African countries have sown the seeds of self-destruction by interfering too much in their own economies."

Echoing the transatlantic administration, Christian Democrat Juergen Warnke, FRG minister for economic cooperation, has said that "In the 20-30 years since their (the young states' -- editor) independence they have been able to make their own decisions, but have not avoided a single impasse or opportunity for error."

Here there is understandably no mention at all of the grave consequences of the world economic and financial crisis, the continuing merciless exploitation of developing countries' resources, or the failure in both the past and the present of the so-called recommendations made by countless Western "mentors." Even the West German bourgeois journal DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION, ashamed of such hypocrisy, has observed that "many of the mistakes which the developing countries have undoubtedly made in their development policy are the result of wrong recommendations by foreign experts or international aid [mnogostoronnye donorskiye] organizations." Moreover, the journal stresses that "it is indisputable that even the most sensible economic policy could not ward off the present economic crisis."

Why do the leaders of the capitalist world need to fulminate today against economic building in the developing countries? This is not being done merely to justify colonialism retrospectively. Under the guise of concern for the "efficiency" of the young states' economies, the ground is being prepared for a new neocolonialist campaign against progressive socioeconomic transformations in the liberated countries.

The African countries that cast off the colonial yoke later than others find themselves in a particularly difficult situation at the present time. Of the 31 countries in the world that, according to UN statistics, fall into the least developed category, 20 are in Africa. Approximately 80 percent of the continent's population essentially live in poverty. There are 70 million unemployed. According to estimates, the population of Africa will double by the year 2000, and will far exceed 800 million, while the continent will meet only 60 percent of its own food requirements.

It has become customary to identify the foreign debt syndrome with victims such as Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Venezuela, whose total debt at the beginning of 1984 was close to the \$300-billion mark. But the situation that has arisen in Africa is no less acute. Nigeria's debt, for example, amounts to \$23 billion and the loan repayments have risen from 4 percent of the value of the country's exports in 1980 to 30 percent in 1984. The per capita indebtedness of many African countries is higher than in Asia and Latin America.

All of these severe trials have befallen the young states of Africa at a time when the problems of development and strengthening national sovereignty are confronting them in particularly acute fashion. The capitalist West clearly thinks that the most "suitable" moment has come to fill the sails of this continent with a north Atlantic wind and to try to sharply alter the independent course of many African states.

The imperialist version of Africa's developmental difficulties, which has been repeatedly reflected by bourgeois science and the mass media, amounts, in short, to the following: Africa "was not ready" for independence and it ought to have remained part of the colonial empires for another 20-30 years; nevertheless, the Africans, despite "admonishment" by the empire centers, have not only taken power into their own hands, but have also begun to establish their own systems, including some that are undesirable both to individuals in the business world and, frequently, to capitalism as a whole. Therefore, it is said, "all the consequences" are deserved by the young states, since the West, "removed from leadership," has merely washed its hands.

Naturally, if such "wailing" portrayed as nostalgic sorrow for a lost colonial Eldorado, remained the property of ideologues and scientists, it would scarcely be worthwhile dwelling on it in such detail.

However, the whole trouble lies in the fact that the Africans are not simply being "advised" to change their policy, but that this "advice" has been backed with strong-arm action by the leading imperialist states and the international finance and credit institutions, which are in cahoots with them.

The most powerful of them, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the IMF, even dare to treat debtor-countries like vassals who must strictly meet the demands of bankers who flout their national sovereignty. But the content of these demands does not vary much: a sharp reduction in the public sector; a course of "privatization," that is, the transfer of state enterprises to the private sector; a wage freeze; and doors opened "wide" to foreign capital.

The Western moneybags have recently forced the Ivory Coast, Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Zaire to accept their terms. Zambia, Nigeria, Mauritius, Madagascar, Tanzania, which has repeatedly broken off talks with the IMF, and other countries are being subject to intensive conditioning. And all this is being passed off as innocent "regulation" of the economy and as a kind of sanitary procedure.

The imperialist powers have frequently used military force while preserving access to cheap raw materials for their monopolies. According to UN data, in the eighties, African countries' payments in the form of profits, interest, and dividends on direct investments alone amount to more than \$10 billion per year.

Of course, imperialism's strategy regarding the developing countries is no secret to the progressive public: On the one hand, there is the continuing exploitation of manpower and material resources handed down from colonial times, and on the other, crocodile tears shed over the further "impoverishment" and the demand that they "get out of their heads the idea" of building a society free from exploitation.

The reaction to the growing imperialist pressure varies in the African countries according to the alignment of class forces and the specific situation prevailing; it varies from guarded criticism to open indignation. This indignation has been growing since the United States has taken the lead in the campaign to restore essentially colonial systems. It is not enough that the U.S. Congress has demanded stricter accountability from the American directors of international financial institutions for undeviating fulfillment of the tasks set them by the White House. The Reagan administration has surprised even IBRD and IMF officials, who are not noted for their overscrupulousness. Without even bothering to search for suitable expressions like "improvement" or "preventive measures," it has bluntly stated through the International Development Agency that aid under the new program will be given to those African countries "which restructure their economy on capitalist principles."

The growing imperialist pressure on the developing countries and the imposition of not only economic and political, but ideological conditions is inevitably leading the African countries to an awareness of the acute need to close their own ranks and rebuff in an organized way the new imperial claims of Washington and its partners based on national and collective self-sufficiency and progressive transformations in economic and social life.

This is shown in many speeches by African states' leaders who demand that action be stepped up to fulfill the important decisions of the OAU and to implement the Lagos action plan, adopted by African states in 1980 and aimed at overcoming the continent's economic backwardness.

The struggle to create normal conditions for development in the world, which are inconceivable without ending the arms race, has an enormous role to play.

In this struggle against imperialism's counterattack, the African countries see the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries as reliable allies. The peoples of Africa, like those of other developing countries, do not want to be plunged into the new morass of economic and political dependence prepared for them by imperialism.

#### NEW GOVERNMENT COMPOSITION ANNOUNCED IN CONGO

LD121652 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Brazzaville August 12 TASS -- The composition of the new Government of the People's Republic of the Congo has been announced here. Prime Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo Ange-Edouard Pongui said in an interview to "Voice of the Congolese Revolution" radio that the changes in the government's structure and composition have been implemented with a view to consolidating and replenishing the gains of the past five years. He said the new structure of the government is called upon to promote the consistent implementation of the First Five-Year Plan of the country's economic development for 1982-1986.

The Ministry of Defence and Security in the new cabinet will be under direct control of the head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Antoine Ndinga-Oba has become minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

#### CONGO CELEBRATES NATIONAL REVOLUTION DAY

##### USSR Sends Greetings

PM150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, president of the republic, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

On the national day of the People's Republic of the Congo, the 21st anniversary of the Congolese revolution, we send you, Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, the PCT Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Congolese people cordial congratulations and wishes for new success on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations, strengthening the country's national independence, and developing its economy and culture.

The work of the recent third regular PCT Congress and the resolutions and decisions adopted there attest to the firm determination of the Congolese party and people to struggle consistently for building a new society based on the principles of scientific socialism.

The Soviet Union highly rates the role that the People's Republic of the Congo plays in the struggle to strengthen international security, against the imperialist intrigues in various parts of the world, for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa, and to strengthen the cohesion and effectiveness of the OAU. We note with satisfaction that our countries and peoples are united not only by common anti-imperialist and peace-loving aims in foreign policy, but also by the common ideals of social justice and progress.

The Soviet leadership, proceeding from the interests of our parties and peoples, will continue pursuing a policy of strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity with the PCT and the People's Republic of the Congo, cooperating closely with your country in the international arena, and will deepen and broaden mutually advantageous relations in the economic, trade, and cultural spheres.

III. 16 Aug 84

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

In conclusion, allow us to wish you, Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, good health and great success in the struggle for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Congolese people.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Congo Charge d'Affaires Speaks

LD151816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Taking part in our program is Paul Nyama Zok, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of the Congo in the Soviet Union:

[Paul Nyama Zok -- in French with superimposed translation] Comrades: The Congolese people, who carried out the glorious revolution of 1963, have rallied together around the Congolese Labor Party, now headed by the party's chairman, head of state and the government of the republic, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Inspired by the ideals of freedom, justice, and progress, the Congolese people did away with the old system of exploitation of man by man and firmly embarked upon the road to building a socialist society.

Today, one may say with confidence that the solemn aspirations and wishes of our country's people are being successfully and consistently implemented. Daily, the state economic sector is being strengthened; agricultural production, based on the cooperative movement, is being developed; education and health systems are being improved; the level of national culture is growing; road construction is underway; and a new airport, linking the capital with the country's isolated regions, is being built.

Comrades: The Congolese people are well aware that they are not alone in their struggle, and that they can count on the support of friends of other countries, among which the Soviet Union occupies a leading place. It has to be said that the Soviet Union has made and is continuing to make a priceless contribution to the oppressed peoples' struggle in building their national economies and in searching for a peaceful settlement to international problems.

Permit me to convey to the people of your country, on behalf of the Congolese people, the party, and its government, our best wishes on the celebration of the anniversary of the 1963 revolution. On this day, I would like to assure you once again that the bonds of friendship and solidarity that unite the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo, in their noble struggle for the triumph of the idea of peace, justice and mutual understanding between peoples, will continue to be strengthened.

Long live Soviet-Congolese friendship. Long live the peace-loving peoples. Long live the anniversary of the 1963 revolution.

Thank you for your attention. [sentence in Russian]

SILANTYEV VIEWS NICARAGUAN POLITICAL SITUATION

PM151423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Silantiev "International Commentary": "One Failure After Another"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Without ceasing the undeclared war against Nicaragua for even a day, Washington's politicians are simultaneously persistently trying to undermine the people's power from within. With these aims Washington is striving to make use of internal counterrevolution, that is, the bloc of conservative opposition parties operating in close contact with and under direct leadership of the U.S. Embassy in Managua.

From the outset, this bloc adopted the tactic of denigrating all the social and economic transformations implemented by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the interests of broad cross-sections of the Nicaraguan people, primarily the workers and peasants. The opposition then gave a hostile reception to the free and democratic elections planned for 4 November this year. Clearly prompted by Washington politicians, the bloc of opposition parties launched a slander campaign on the character of these elections and called on Nicaraguans to boycott them.

However, the opposition and their Washington protectors have suffered one defeat after another. Five years of persistent labor by the Sandinist authorities to implement their transformation have yielded perceptible results and have consolidated their prestige among the population still further. Washington's stooges realized that they lack support among the people and that their election slander is not working. Then they were forced to modify their tactics. No longer rejecting the idea itself of elections, the opposition stubbornly strove to revise the election law in its own favor by proposing a succession of patently unacceptable terms on which it would agree to participate in the general elections.

The demand for "dialogue" between the FSLN and the leaders of the "contras," a demand put forward by Arturo Cruz, an opposition bloc ringleader who has joined the list of contenders for the presidency, is the height of impudence and cynicism. These are the same "contras" who unleashed armed struggle from Honduran and Costa Rican territory. The renegade Arturo Cruz, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, has effectively proposed entering talks with the Somozist remnants who stained themselves with the people's blood during the dictatorship and who are now committing bandit raids within Nicaragua by robbing and murdering civilians. Of course, this demand for "dialogue" was categorically rejected by the Sandinist government.

Washington's politicians had miscalculated. Their scheme that the Sandinists would yield ground under the pressure of economic sanctions, undeclared war, and political blackmail did not bear fruit. The hope of using "dialogue" to infiltrate a fifth column of Somozists and other "contras" into Nicaragua also came to nothing. The failure of the opposition, headed by Arturo Cruz, became completely obvious recently when 94.3 percent of Nicaraguans entitled to vote actually registered despite the opposition's appeals to boycott the elections. Therefore, the opposition parties were given further reason to wonder whether to register for the election campaign or to forfeit this right themselves. The opposition has eliminated itself from the elections and its leader has hastily withdrawn to the United States where he found refuge long ago. According to the press here, Cruz went off in search of new instructions from Washington politicians and the protectors and directors of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution both at home and abroad. It is highly noteworthy that, having announced an election boycott, the opposition forces have stated that they will continue the political struggle. In other words, they will be obstructive in an attempt to overthrow the government.

One's attention is drawn by the escalation of America's hostile actions against Nicaragua. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge warned recently about possible direct intervention by U.S. troops before the U.S. presidential elections. The hysterical anti-Nicaraguan campaign is continuing in the U.S. press which falsely accuses Nicaragua of organizing a "communist plot" in Central America. Having suffered a series of defeats, the Reagan administration is clearly devising a new attack on the Nicaraguan government.

#### GRENADIANS LAUNCHING STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

LD141311 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 14 TASS -- Kendrick Radix, former Grenadian minister of justice, has stated that Grenada has been converted by the U.S. invaders into a huge concentration camp in which all the people are the inmates. In an interview with SOBERANIA magazine, he pointed out that the U.S. occupation authorities try through tough repressions to abate the Grenadian patriots' devotion to the ideals of Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement.

Mr Radix said the U.S. troops have established a rigid control over the population of the island. U.S. soldiers patrol the streets of towns and settlements, and CIA agents follow each step of the Grenadians. Soon after the occupation of Grenada the CIA opened its branch in the Grenadian capital. The activities of the CIA's branch are based on methods borrowed from the Hitlerite Gestapo.

More than 3,000 Grenadians went through the horrors of tortures and humiliations on the part of the invaders. In the area known as Point Salines the USA has set up a death camp where hundreds of political prisoners are kept. The U.S. jailers keep the inmates, exhausted and crippled by tortures, under the scorching sun and tropical rain and lock them in narrow wooden cages. The atrocious treatment of the black population of Grenada is in many respects the consequence of the Reagan administration's racist views.

Kendrick Radix emphasised that the United States has prepared the fate of a U.S. colony for Grenada. However, the people of Grenada is launching a struggle for the restoration of its freedom, independence and sovereignty.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL DUTIES

PM151550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent B. Yevladov report: "Attention to Youth"]

[Text] Kishinev, 14 Aug -- The republican Komsomol organization unites more than 600,000 young men and women in its ranks. A discussion on how to utilize these forces more fully and improve the labor and ideological tempering of young people took place today at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

A report on the republican party organization's tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the instructions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries was delivered by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Those who spoke at the plenum focused special attention on unresolved questions and critically analyzed the mistakes and omissions. It was noted, for example, that the Chadyr-Lungskiy, Leovski, Oknitskiy, and several other party raykoms show inadequate concern for young people's affairs and concerns and work poorly with the aktiv and Komsomol cadres. Shortcomings in the activity of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee and the republican Komsomol's gorkoms and raykoms were brought to light.

The resolution which was adopted sets tasks and puts forward specific demands for party organizations to comprehensively improve the state of affairs.

The plenum also examined an organizational question. V.I. Smirnov, who worked previously as chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was elected second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

NEW TURKMEN MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS NAMED

WA160830 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 2 Aug carries on p 1 a 50-word announcement of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Nikolay Agamuradovich Ovezov as the new Turkmen minister of internal affairs.

PRAVDA CRITICISM LEADS TO ESTONIAN DISMISSALS

PM160816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "In the Wake of PRAVDA's Publications": "Strict Penalties"]

[Text] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the question of the grave shortcomings in financial and economic activity and the large-scale embezzlement of socialist property at the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau that were the subject of the articles "Under the Protectors' Wing" and "Time To Reveal the Truth" (PRAVDA 24 April and 30 June). The articles correctly stated the circumstances contributing to the breaches of socialist legality and the embezzlement of socialist property by the former leaders of the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has severely reprimanded P. Vyakhi, party member and deputy chairman of the Board of the "Estkolkhozstroy" Association, the reprimand being entered on his record card, and has deemed it impossible for him to continue working in that post. A number of "Estkolkhozstroy" leading workers who were responsible for the work of "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau in 1979-1981 have received party penalties and have been disciplined. The "Estkolkhozstroy" party bureau secretary has been severely punished by the primary party organization. The former primary party organization secretary at the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau has been expelled from the party and sentenced for his crimes.

The board of the "Estkolkhozstroy" republican association has been instructed to intensify departmental monitoring of financial and economic activity in the association's organizations and enterprises, step up the work of auditing commissions at organizations under its jurisdiction, and fundamentally improve its work in cadre selection.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has severely reprimanded B. Korchemkin, party member and chief of the science and technology section at the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, for inadequately monitoring the research and scientific work carried out at the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau, the reprimand being entered on his record card.

Estonian SSR Minister of Finance E. Myandmaa has been reprimanded for inadequately monitoring the financial activity of the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau, and for slackness in promptly discovering and terminating the abuses.

Estonian SSR First Deputy Minister of Health E. Vyaerth has been relieved of his duties and has received a party reprimand.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau noted that the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers failed to do everything necessary to prevent the uncontrolled expenditure of considerable amounts of state funds or to implement timely measures for the rational utilization of the scientific and production potential created at the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau in the interests of the republic's national economy. It has been instructed to examine the question of the basic guidelines for the future activity of the "Dezintegrator" Specialized Technology Design Bureau, as well as its subordination.

#### GEORGIAN COURT SENTENCES 'BANDITS' FOR HIJACKING

LD151534 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tbilisi August 15 TASS -- In November last a TU-134, a plane of the Georgian board of civil aviation that was making a flight on the route Tbilisi-Batumi-Kiev-Leningrad, was attacked by a group of armed bandits. Several passengers and members of the crew were killed or gravely wounded. Threatening to blow up the plane with 59 passengers on board, among them old people, women and children, the hijackers demanded that the course of the air liner be changed and that it fly beyond the limits of the Soviet Union. As a result of the measures taken, the attempts of the gang have been thwarted and the plane's hijacking has been prevented.

The judiciary collegium for criminal affairs of the Supreme Court of Georgia held an open hearing of this criminal case.

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In view of special gravity of the crime committed, the court sentenced to capital punishment, with the confiscation of the property, the organizer of the gang, former clergyman Teimuraz Chikhladze; members of the gang, brothers Kakha and Paata Iverieli; physicians; and former actor of the "Gruzia-film" studios German Kobakhidze. Member of the criminal group, girl student Tinatin Petviashvili, was sentenced to 14 years of deprivation of freedom with the confiscation of property.

It has been proved that the criminals managed to bring weapons into the plane with the assistance of an official of the Tbilisi Airport, Anna Varsimashvili, who abused her position, being unaware of real purposes of the group. In view of possibility of reformation without the isolation from society, the court passed on Anna Varsimashvili a suspended sentence of deprivation of freedom for three years while denying her the right to be employed by Aeroflot for five years.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON KUZNETSOV KALININ VISIT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 August carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on Kuznetsov's visit to Kalinin. The PRAVDA report, entitled "From the Standpoint of Lofty Requirements," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line one, reads: ...Bolsheborkovskiy and Zavolzhskiy rural executive committees...(clearing parentheses)

Paragraph five, line one, reads: ...that the rural soviets must make wider...(changing "councils" to "soviets")

Last line reads: ...harvest without wastage.

V.V. Kuznetsov visited the home museum of the first soviet of people's deputies in Russia at Novinki Village and toured the oblast industrial exhibition.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied on the tour by P.A. Leonov, first secretary of the Kalinin Obkom, and Oblispolkom Chairman A.I. Ilyenkov.... (adding two paragraphs)

AWARDS GO TO CHIEF AVIATION MARSHAL KUTAKHOV

LD151136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Today we received a decree from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal to Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, Hero of the Soviet Union and chief marshal of aviation. This marks his contribution toward increasing combat readiness and equipping the Air Force with modern aviation technology, his skillful leadership of the Air Force in the interests of strengthening the USSR's defense capabilities, and to mark his 70th birthday. A bronze bust will be erected in his native land.

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM AWARD TO COMPOSER -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded composer Aleksandr Nikolayevich Kholmin the honorable title of People's Artist of the USSR for his great merits in developing Soviet musical art. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Aug 84 LD]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON EARLY AUGUST WEATHER, CROPS

PM160725 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most European parts of the USSR, the weather was mainly moderately warm and rainy in the first 10 days of August. It was colder than usual in the North Caucasus and most of the Volga Region.

Spring wheat and oats were fully ripe up to a line joining Gomel, Saransk, Kirov, and Ufa. North of this line they were in the waxy ripeness phase. In the North Caucasus and southern parts of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Zone, corn is milky ripe, which is 7-10 days earlier than usual. Early sown crops in Krasnodar Kray have achieved waxy ripeness.

Sugar beets are continuing to grow and potato tubers are continuing to form in favorable conditions. Sunflowers have ripened in southern oblasts. Over most of the Ukraine and Central Chernozem and Volga Regions and in southern parts of the Ural Region, millet has ripened. In the case of rice, panicles are continuing to emerge and flower and the grain, to swell. Milky ripeness is evident in early sowings.

In Armenia and Georgia the average temperature over the 10 days was 2-4 degrees below average. There was heavy rain. In Azerbaijan it was moderately warm and mainly dry. Cotton bolls are forming everywhere; the average per bush is already more than 10.

It remained moderately warm and rainy in the farming regions of West Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The average temperature for the 10-day period was 16-20 degrees, which is near normal. Early spring grain was swelling. Early sown crops have achieved waxy ripeness and in a number of Kazakhstan oblasts, full ripeness. In most parts of North Kazakhstan, southern parts of Omsk Oblast, eastern parts of Novosibirsk Oblast, and in Altay Kray, corn panicles have emerged and in early sown crops they are flowering. In more northerly regions leaf formation continues. Sunflowers are continuing to flower and form seeds, and buckwheat is ripening.

It stayed cool and rainy in East Siberia. In parts of Irkutsk and Chita Oblasts there was night frost.

It remained warm in the Far East. Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray had the most precipitation -- 80-200 mm. Panicles are emerging and flowering on rice in the Maritime Kray.

The weather remained hot and dry throughout the 10-day period in Central Asia. The maximum temperature was 37-44 and in places, 47 degrees. The weather aided the buildup of cotton bolls. In a number of places they were opening at near normal times. Pinching out of the plants was taking place on a mass scale. Rice has achieved milky ripeness, and in the case of late-sown crops, panicles continued to emerge and grain, to swell.

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REPORT ON HARVEST PROGRESS, FIELD PREPARATION

LD160414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Report by Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy: "On the Country's Fields" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I will acquaint you with some information from the statistical report received today by the editorial office, which will give an idea of the volume and pace of harvest work carried out:

At the beginning of the week, grain and pulse crops, our leading farm crops, had been cut on 52 million hectares, while in the last 7 days alone reaping has been carried out on 10.5 million hectares. Thus, the pace of reaping, and, particularly, of the collection of swathes, has significantly increased, despite the fact that many southern farms have completed the harvesting of cereals.

One must not fail to mention that work for the future harvest must be carried out at the same time as the harvesting. Currently, two-thirds of fields allocated to winter crops have been plowed. Autumn plowing, that is, plowing for the spring sowing, is underway. Specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture think that farms of Pskov, Yaroslavl, Kalinin Oblasts and Kazakhstan could be more active in carrying out the plowing, since only early plowing gives tangible results here.

The sowing has also begun. As yet, it is only underway in the Russian Federation, in its Non-Chernozem Zone, where more than 2 million hectares of fields have been sown.

CARGO SHIP DOCKS WITH SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD160955 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- The cargo ship "Progress-23" and the orbital manned complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" -- were docked automatically at 12:11 Moscow time today.

The search, rendezvous, berthing and docking of the spacecraft were controlled by onboard automated systems and monitored by the ground control centre and the crew of the orbital complex, cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov. The cargo ship was docked on the side of the engine module.

The "Progress-23" brought to the complex fuel for the integrated engine unit of the station, equipment, instruments and materials for scientific research and life-support systems, and also mail.

According to reports from the crew and telemetry data, the onboard systems of the research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" -- "Progress-23" are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev, and Atkov are in good health.